The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,056 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, ALEXANDRIA, VENICE, ATHENS, AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
PERSIA	3,800	1,400	Thursday, 28th July.
CALEDONIA	3,300	1,400	Saturday, 30th July.
ARABIA	3,877	1,400	Tuesday, 2nd August.
ALEXANDRIA	2,559	1,100	Thursday, 4th August.
MEDINA	3,115	1,100	Saturday, 6th August.
PERA	3,877	1,400	Tuesday, 9th August.
PEKIN	3,877	1,400	Thursday, 11th August.
MALWA	3,877	1,400	Saturday, 13th August.
CANTON	2,559	1,100	Tuesday, 16th August.
MASSILIA	3,115	1,100	Thursday, 18th August.
SURAT	3,877	1,400	Saturday, 20th August.
VALETTA	3,877	1,400	Tuesday, 23rd August.
PARAMATTA	2,559	1,100	Thursday, 25th August.

The fast Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been carefully and fitted with every comfort including Electric lights.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. For the above, passengers for London change vessels at Brindisi. A London steamer call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and named registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Paris, Rapid Route and Genoa.

A Steamer leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN (WOR.)	3,877	1,400	H. Maude	22nd July.
MALWA	3,877	1,400	R. Anderson	5th August.
BOKHARA	3,877	1,400	H. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	3,877	1,400	G. Rochester	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, July 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals for PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES, and from Marseilles on dates given below viz:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 220, Rs. 110.
" to Marseilles " 220, " 220.

First and Second respectively, including of Wine, Passengers for Marseilles disembark at Genoa.

Passengers' Spirit Drawings will be delivered in Lord Hobhouse Act, to the extent allowed in this Handbook.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Steamer. Tons. H.P. Destiny. Genoa.

MANDURIA ... 5,000 600 ... 1st Aug. ... 3rd Sept.
R. RUBATTINO ... 3,000 600 ... 22nd Aug. ... 17th Oct.
M. RAIMONDO ... 5,000 600 ... 10th Sept. ... 1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain at the Company's Office TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, viz., Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
ROSETTA	1,500	16th July.
RISSAGHEE	1,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. RISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Rahimoo Manzil, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail from
ORION	D. Mattiassi	2,000	400	7th August.
EUROPA	P. Marco	1,977	400	21st August.
IMPERATOR	C. Buchinger	4,000	850	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR MARSEILLES	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150
BRINDISI	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates viz:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 10th, or BRINDISI on the 25th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free of charge by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail from
IMPERATOR	C. Buchinger	4,000	850	16th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after noonday on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 70, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, July 23, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer CLAN BUCHANAN, 3,000 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 30th July.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 16th, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand-book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KEMP'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

THIS renowned Wine maintains its long established high character. A shipment has just been received, and is now being bottled.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 10. Pints Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,
In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
HAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.
LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, on arrival of Outward Bombay Mail, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumra and Basrah, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "MEDOA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIÂ KURRACHEE.
S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 22, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., affording means of journey and where to route and avoid trouble.

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at Inland rates. Guide Books and every information of Steamers, Passenger Railways, Shooting Tours, &c., freely given. Cook's Company for supply per Circular.

Cook's Excursionist Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Steward Viscount Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, lovely with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz.	Rs. 7 8
Pints " "	5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(Jonsson & Co.'s Canterbury.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs. As.
Bottles, per dozen,	2 0
Half-Bottles, "	1 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
OF A PARTICULARLY DELICATE AROMA AND FLAVOUR.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit need here."

"Please send us 10 dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last 10 dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

"Your Glenlivet is infinitely superior to any other Whisky I have bought in India."

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PATENT
DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING Feathers, Gloves, Cutlery, Edibles, and all perishable articles during Wet or Damp Weather.

Also essential to Smokers as the only means of producing really dry, mature, and properly ripened Cigars, and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO
SPORTSMEN AND TAXIDERMISTS.

ARTIFICIAL EYES of perfect finish for the following animals:—

Lion.	Tiger.	Panther.
Buck.	Monkey.	Hyæna.
Gazelle.	Lynx.	Wolf.

And numerous others.

Also for
BIRDS,
In immense variety.

From As. 8 to Rs. 4 per pair.
Liberal discount to large purchasers.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY,
PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years' old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.	" 36 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	" 32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	" 28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Can supply any requisite, and will be glad to give any information wanted.

HELMETS!
GENTS' AND LADIES'.

"FOR ALL OCCASIONS."
HELMETS!!
THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 76
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FOR PHENYLE.
The best & most agreeable Disinfectant.
Non-corrosive—Non-poisonous.
In 8 As. & Re. 1 Bottles.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.
Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA,
45, Esplanade Road. Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.
COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TEA SERVICES IN CHOICE PATTERNS OF ELECTRO-PLATE
Tete-a-Tete, and full size Teapots.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Square Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Dividers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 29th July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held, in the Pavilion, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
V. K. KINGCOME,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BYCULLA CLUB—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 25th July 1887.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the late Captain E. G REILLY, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, will send in the same to the Undersigned on or before the 25th August, 1887, after which no Claims will be attended to.

JAMES GRANT, Major,
17th Regiment Bombay Infantry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 25th July 1887.

NOTICE.

UNDER Section 226 of the Bombay Municipal Act, Notice is hereby given that the owner or occupier of every place within the City used for BULLOCKS, which are let out on hire, must obtain from the Municipal Commissioner a LICENSE for the same, and that the penalty for not doing so may extend to Rs. 500 (five hundred) for each offence, and that no License will be granted for any stable underneath any human habitation or which does not comply with the Municipal Regulations.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

	1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

APPARTMENT.

APPARTMENT with COMFORTABLE BOARD to be had in a pleasantly situated bungalow in Bellasis Road under the personal supervision of a lady. Terms Rs. 100 per month.
Reference Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocoressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. B. Baumbach and Mr. Varjeevandass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1887.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from Monday the 11th to Monday the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1887.

NOTICE.

WANTED, THREE EXPERIENCED OVERSEERS, salary Rs. 60, plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance, with prospect of promotion; and EIGHT MAISTREES, salary Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, for Local Fund Works, in the Surat District.
For Overseer's place none but persons having the degree of L. C. E., need apply. Copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Collector of Surat, before 31st July, 1887.
W. B. MULOCK,
Collector and President, District Local Board, Surat.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Messrs HARVEY and Co., merchants, Bombay, are hereby requested to send full particulars thereof to, and to adjust the same with the undersigned at No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, with the view to receive a dividend thereon. All persons indebted to or holding property of the said Messrs HARVEY and Co. are hereby required to pay or deliver the same respectively to the undersigned at the above address.—Dated 19th July 1887.
JAFFER MOLADINA,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Constituted Attorneys of Mr. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 3.30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1887.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE LEGPOLE SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd. proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th July 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 9 of 1886.

VISHWANATH DAMODHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 85, in Kapurwady, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAGHUNATH DAMODHER, residing in House No.—, at Chowpatty, DINNANATH DAMODHER, residing in a Chawl, in the said Kapoorwady, BHASKER RAGHOONATH, son of the said RUGHOONATH DAMODHUR, residing in House No.—, at Parel, KESHOW DINNANATH and GAJANAN DINNANATH, sons of the said DINNANATH DAMODHER, both minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian ad litem DINANATH DAMODHER, residing in the said Kapurwady, with their father DINANATH DAMODHER, NARBADABAI, widow of DAMODER BALAJI, deceased, residing in House No.—, in the said Kapurwady, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants .....Defendants.
And
In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the Matter of RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, VISHWANATH DAMODHER and BHASKER RAGHOONATH.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Damodher Ballajee, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died in Bombay, in or about the month of August, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-two, are hereby required to file particulars in writing in my office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1887.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Hospitaries, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ELKINGTON BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... „ 3-12 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—
(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very light rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Prices for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ 2 ..... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ 3 ..... „ 25 „ „ „
These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. MODOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
The Preface is proposed to be written by an Orientalist.
To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED,
CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments.
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. G. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Forse Road, Byculla.

FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.

THIS SCHOOL occupies an excellent site on the Esplanade, with large spacious rooms and dormitories open to the sea-breeze on all sides, under the care of a qualified European Lady Superintendent.
The scale of Tuition fees is as follows:—

		Per Mensem.
Standards I. and II.		Rs. 3
Do. III.	IV.	„ 4
Do.	V.	„ 5
Do.	VI.	„ 6
Do.	VII.	„ 7
Do.	VIII.	„ 8
Matriculation Class		Rs. 10

The education offered comprises all the subjects required by the Government standards, including those of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, for which candidates are carefully prepared.
A limited number of Boarders are received.
The rate of Boarding fees will be arranged in each case by the Lady Superintendent.
For terms and prospectus, apply to Miss CHAPMAN Lady Principal.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.
(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our andry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).
Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING OF the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue ...	... 16 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	... 17 0
Leather Cases for the above	... 4 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	... 60 0
Air-tight Box for the above	... 11 8
Mark Master's Aprons	... 16 0
Excellent Master's Aprons	... 16 0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash ...	... 33 9
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	... 36 0
Leather Case for do.	... 4 8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ...Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES,
FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES from whom the CLUBS and Hotels obtain their Supplies, these remaining the Authority so often experienced by Shippers in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
5, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. Quarts.	Per doz. Pints.
Heidsieck & Co's "Dry Monopole"	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 15 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Pre-mium, White Seal, Dry	„ 28 8	„ 15 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 28 8	„ 15 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 0 0

STILL WINES.
From J. M. FARRUGHAR, SONS, MARTYRS SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Lachryma Christi	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Golden Seal	„ 14	„ 8
Golden Amber	„ 14	„ 8
Golden Sherry	„ 14	„ 8
Lachrymachristi	„ 14	„ 8
Montrose	„ 14	„ 8
Hochheimer Berg	„ 14	„ 8
Hochheimer	„ 14	„ 8
Marcobrunner	„ 14	„ 8

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DOUGLAS, MACKAY MESSRS.

Sauterne	Rs. 14	Rs. 8

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURNSIDE, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Fine „	„ 18	„ 10
Very „	„ 24	„ 13
Most particular Vintage Old Port	„ 30	„ 16

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. SEABROOKE, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Prade	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
St. Julien Medoc	„ 18	„ 10
Do. Chateau	„ 24	„ 13
Chateau Leoville	„ 30	„ 16
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 36	„ 19
Chateau Lafitte	„ 42	„ 22
Chateau Margaux	„ 48	„ 25

From MUMMERY & Fils.

Haut Canon	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Margaux Medoc	„ 18	„ 10
Chateau Lagrange	„ 24	„ 13

From A. DOUGLAS, MACKAY MESSRS.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Ore de Barsac	„ 18	„ 10

From J. ROSSIER & SONS, Vevey.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Chateau Rossier	„ 18	„ 10

From FRANCESCHINAZ.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 14	Rs. 8

From CHARLESTON Frères, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, fine Label	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
„ Red Seal	„ 18	„ 10
Chateau Lascombes	„ 24	„ 13

BRANDY.

F. Demandier & Co.'s "Brandy"	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Cognac, Fine Champagne	„ 18	„ 10
Red Seal	„ 24	„ 13
Cognac, Grande Champagne	„ 30	„ 16
Cognac, Gold Label, Old Liqueur	„ 36	„ 19
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 42	„ 22
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy	„ 48	„ 25

BURGUNDY.
From A. DOUGLAS, MACKAY MESSRS.

Volnay	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Chambertin	„ 18	„ 10

WHISKY.

Talisto Blend Whisky	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Sir Cruachan's Blend	„ 18	„ 10

RUM.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Stevens Export Rum	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Rainford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 14	„ 8
Antona Doctor's Vienna Beer	„ 14	„ 8
Maclay's Pilsener Beer	„ 14	„ 8
Grimm's	„ 14	„ 8

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barolo	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
Vino Barbera	„ 14	„ 8
Vino Grignolino	„ 14	„ 8

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 14	Rs. 8
„ „ (Turin)	„ 18	„ 10
Vin Mariequez a cure of St. Menehould	„ 24	„ 13
Finest Kummel	„ 30	„ 16
Gin—Board and Son's Old Tom	„ 14	„ 8
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 36	„ 19
Swiss Cheese in tins from 5lbs. to 20 lbs. @ 1 lb.		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.		per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

English Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	„ 1 lb. tin	„ 0 12
	„ ½ lb. tin	„ 0 6

FROM BURN, BARNETTS & Co., Worcestershire.

	For Large Tin	For Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 1	Rs. 0 12
Asparagus, middle size	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Celery	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Peas	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Young Onions	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Young Peas	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Peas for Soup	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Vegetable Marrow	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Spinach in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Small Asparagus	„ 0 12	„ 0 6
Smoked Sausages	„ 0 12	„ 0 6

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Providores excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, June 2, 1887. Rampart Row.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	In Advance.	In Arrear.
For Annum	Rs. 24	Rs. 26
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Quarterly	„ 6	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 2 4

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 5.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs.
Second do. ..... „
Third do. ..... „
Fourth and succeeding do. ..... „
Less than ten lines counted as ten lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smaller type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion ..... As. per line.
Second do. ..... „ „
Third do. ..... „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines inserted in small space, on small bills, about the size of a visiting card, or current Rates, Names of Lost Dogs, to the Change of Residence, Auction Lots or Passages, charged for Advertisements changing to any of those columns is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged as per usual ordinary Rates.
No Advertisements will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To Subscribers.

	In Bombay.	Up-country.
For Annum	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Half-yearly	„ 6	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	„ 3 8

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

For Annum	Rs. 12
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

For Annum	Rs. 6
Quarterly	„ 1 8

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BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Venetia (s), from Hongkong ; Commilla (s), Karachi ; and Aspatria (s), Middlesboro'.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Electra (s), for Hongkong ; Ganges (s), Dunkirk ; and Peshawar (s), China.

FAIR.—The annual Nagpunchmee Fair will be held to-day at Bellasis Junction Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 9 a.m.

LOST.—Muncherjee Dorabjee, living at No. 18, Hornby Road, reported to the police that he dropped a lady's gold chain, valued at Rs. 80, somewhere about the Fort on Friday last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bhagoo, woman, living in Coombarwarra 2nd Lane, reported to the police the theft of six gold beads and a gold chain, valued, as Rs. 60, from her house on Friday last.

GAMBLERS.—Francis Minguel and two others were on Saturday charged at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. F. Ryan, with being found gambling on Friday night last with cards, dice and money in a common gambling house at Upper Duncan Road. The three accused admitted the truth of the complaint. Accused Nos. 1 and 2, on further admitting previous convictions for a similar offence, were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Lawrence DaLima Street, Mazagon, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Succaram Annajee. Deceased on the 16th instant accidentally fell on the axle of a bullock cart, and sustained a wound on the left side of his face. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital as an outdoor patient, but on Thursday he was seized with tetanus, and died from its effects at 1-30 on Saturday morning last. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by tetanus.

FIRE AT SION.—A fire broke out on Friday night, at about 11 o'clock, in a stable belonging to one Ezekiel Babajee at Sion. The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the stable with the horse, harness, carriage, &c., was completely burnt down. The fire is attributed to the carelessness of the horse-keeper, who it appears, collected a heap of cow-dung cakes and set fire to them with the view of destroying the musquitoes. On an alarm being raised, the Mahim manual fire engine proceeded to the scene, but the whole place was in one mass of flames and almost reduces to ashes. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Boja Dowchund, a coppersmith, employed at the Government Dockyard, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of stealing a copper vessel and five pieces of copper, of the collective value of Rs. 3-2-0, the property of Government. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused was arrested while passing out of the Dockyard gate, and on being searched the stolen property was recovered. The accused in his defence stated that the property was given to him by the Maistry Baboojee, as supervisor. He was sentenced to receive twenty stripes on the back with a light rattan after being medically "examined."

A CONSENT DECREE.—The case of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pocha and another *vs.* Shapurjee Nowrojee Pocha and others, the particulars of which have been already published, has been amicably settled. The case was partly heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the Bombay High Court ; and the peculiarity about it was that there were in all forty-three defendants, the dispute being about the construction of the will of an ancestor who had left a house in Church Gate Street for the benefit of his relations. By consent of all parties, his Lordship made a decree that the property in dispute be sold by public auction by Mr. L. N. Banajee as special commissioner with a remuneration of 2½ per cent. upon the nett proceeds. The balance is to be divided into five equal shares, one of which is to be given to the defendant Shapurjee Nowrojee Pocha, and the remaining four are to be given to the four nephews of the testator. The costs of the suit are to come out of the estate.

A BOMBAY REFORMER.—The *Pioneer* writes :—There are many reformers in India in these days of restless aspirations, but Bombay—always to the front with champions—can boast of having produced the most thorough-going of all. His name is Keshav Ramchandra Kelkar, and he has aired his views in a newspaper boasting the euphonious title of *Jagadhitechchu*. He mourns the growing poverty of India, and suggests that the Government should give over control of the country to an Indian Prince—or to himself—on the payment of a lump sum of money. The exact sum is not indicated, but payment would be by instalments—perhaps £100,000,000 per annum for 100 years. The army is to be kept up for the protection of India against foreign invasion, until the whole sum is paid ; and the British troops are to be retained for five years after the receipt of the stipulated amount, half the cost being paid by the "purchaser of the right to govern the country." Truly a proposal that will commend itself to everyone including the Princes who do not get the "farming" of India, and the thousands of persons who have investments in Government securities, railways, mills and what not. Can Bengal produce any scheme of Government equal to this ?

MAJOR LYONS FUND.

THE following is the fourth list of Poona subscriptions on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged...	4,111
Colonel Ayrton Pullan	100
Colonel A. C. Berkley Ag. Govr.-Genl.	50
Mr. A. P. Kalli, *Calcutta*	50
Mr. H. A. Hormusjee	50
Mr. W. Spiers	50
Lieut.-Col. R. Westmacott, *Baroda*	25
Friend *per Times of India*	25
Mr. Hugh Robatham, *Barsi*	25
Mrs. Robotham, Barsi	25
Mr. George Cotton, Bombay	25
Mr. S. G. Brebner, Kirkee	25
Brigade Surgeon P. S. Turnbull M.D.	20
Mr. A. S. Murray, Kirkee	20
Mr. Thos. Saunders	20
Revd. James Henderson	20
Mr. John W. Wheal	20
Lieut.-Col. C. J. S. Cahill, 14th Bo. I.	10
Lieut.-Col. D. C. Andrew	10
Captain J. Kaye Sadler, Baroda	10
Lieutenant Robert Richardson, Bombay	10
Lieutenant George H. Nelson, Aden	10
Thanks offering—*per Times of India*	10
Mr. Wm. R. Nicholson, Hyderabad	10
Mr. James Vitters, Bombay	10
Mr. T. E. Rogers, Aden	10
Mr. H. C. Davidson	10
Mr. Robert Livingstone	10
Mr. Frank Orr, Mahableshwar	10
Mr. Thos. Robinson	10
Mr. Charles Newborn, Bombay	10
S. C. R. O., Aden	10
Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	10
Per favour of Mr. J. M. Sleater—	
A. B.	50
Major W. S. S. Bisset R.E.	25
Mr. G. W. Roughton	25
Mr. F. T. Rickards	20
Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave	15
Mr. H. H. Dean, C.E.	10
Mr. J. Hutton	10
Mr. E. W. Reilly	10
Mr. Ed. Dangerfield	10
Mr. E. B. Carroll	10
Mr. S. Kiddle	10
R. H. C.	10
R. B.	10
Mr. W. Greaves	10
Mr. R. Riddell	10
Mr. L. Penny	10
Mr. James W. Smith	10
Ahmedabad—	
Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee	25
Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S.	20
Mr. F. G. Lynde	20
Mr. G. Jacob	20
Mr. J. E. Gabbett	20
Surgeon Major J. Robb	10
Mr. G. P. Taylor	10
Sums under ten Rupees	40
Total..... Rs.	5,242

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 16th July 1887.	5,373,300
Balance to be remitted from 17th July 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£10,740,700

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission met for the last time at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday, Sir Charles Turner presiding.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Black, Telegraph Master, said : I entered the Department in 1856. The organisation of the signalling staff is in a very unsatisfactory state, and gives rise to much dissatisfaction. There are eight rates of pay. That is to say, that eight men of exactly the same service, doing exactly the same work, may be in the enjoyment of eight different rates of pay. The old and most useful men of the Department are placed at a very great disadvantage, as all increase of pay ceases after 15 years' service. On the 1st of April 1887, there were in the Department 262 Telegraph Masters of all grades, 1,016 signallers and 51 sub-assistant superintendents. It is only the 51 sub-assistant superintendents who are entitled to progressive salaries ; the 262 telegraph masters, and those of the 1,016 signallers, who have already attained their majority, are debarred from all further increase. It is true the 262 telegraph masters also get an allowance, ranging from Rs. 2/ to 80 per measem, but this allowance is of a most precarious nature ; it is withheld if the man falls sick or takes privilege leave ; he loses it if transferred on the public service from one place to another. In his new station he may get no allowance whatever. Now, I think a state of things, which causes universal dissatisfaction, is impracticable, and requires amendment ; the fact of its existence can be no precedent for its insistance. A scheme of progressive salaries might be introduced throughout the Department. I think this can be easily done without a radical change. Another source of discontent and anxiety is the annually recurring signalling test. This has been enhanced from time to time, and the speed fixed during the present year for all men is one which the best can only pass after considerable difficulty ; not only have telegraph masters and signallers to pass this test for promotion, but we have to maintain it year after year. It is the opinion of mostly all, if not the whole, signalling staff throughout India that the test is unnecessarily severe and beyond the capacity of men of average physique. I consider it unreasonable to expect men of from 45 to 50 years of age to possess the same manual dexterity as lads in the prime of life. No consideration whatever is shown for length of service, or age, or other infirmities ; all are liable to reduction, if they fail by the smallest fraction from the prescribed limit, no matter how good their previous services may have been and may continue to be. The uncertainty of the signaller's grade in our Department on this account is proverbial. Another source of discontent and much anxiety is the liability to frequent transfers, very often over long land journey, and the inadequate travelling allowance granted. As an instance a telegraph master or signaller with a wife and four children is transferred from Bellary to Calcutta or vice versa, or obtains double second class Railway fare from the Department ; this is sufficient only to cover the fare for himself and his wife, the fare for his children and the little luggage he is obliged to take with him he has to meet from his own pocket, no small item in this case, and not an unusual one.

The President : The object of the Department is to get the most efficient men in the most important offices. Can you give any instance in which transfers have been made from any other than public motives ?—No, I cannot give you any instance of that sort. A man is always supposed to be removed on public grounds, unless he was removed for punishment.

The President : Do you complain that a man is liable to be removed from one part to another ; but I suppose that is the condition of the general service ?—I do not object to their being transferred. But my objection is that when a man is transferred, he has to spend money out of his own pocket to cover the travelling expenses of his family.

The President : Do you know the instance of any Civil Department where Government pays the travelling expenses of a man's children ?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

The President : The Government does not pay the cost of the removal of a whole family ?—But the pay of our men is so small, that some consideration ought to be extended to them.

Kazi Shahbudin : Do you think it necessary to recruit for the higher branch of the Service from Cooper's Hill College ?—I do not think it absolutely necessary I am however, of opinion that the efficiency of the service is increased by importing men from home, who are in touch with the latest improvements introduced there. There is a good field for teaching in India ; but the teaching given here is limited. Out of 1,016 signallers, 191 are natives.

Kazi Shahbudin : How is it that the proportion of natives to Europeans is so small ?—Natives do not like night watches, which interfere with their meals, their religious susceptibilities and caste prejudices.

Kazi Shahbudin : On railway lines most of these signallers are natives. How do they work there ?—They go to sleep at night, are awakened, when required, by the porters. But that won't do in our department. All classes of natives are averse to night watches. There are, of course, a few exceptions.

Kazi Shahbudin : Have you heard of any case of a native being dismissed from the service on account of his aversion to night watches ?—No, the department would not dismiss a man for this aversion. But he may be punished, if he is found remiss in his duty.

Kazi Shahbudin : Is the paucity of natives in the department due to the reluctance of officers to employ them ?—I do not think. The competition for admission is open to all.

Mr. John Quinn, a telegraph master, next offered himself for examination. He said that he entered the department in 1865. As far as the telegraph masters were concerned, he thought they considered it a grievance that the branch of subassistant superintendents was at present open to men in the "superior grade" only, and closed to every other grade. Those who were in the "superior grade" were not men of special qualifications or talents. Then the annual examinations to which they were subjected were unduly severe.

The President : Has not the business of the department enormously increased of late years ?—It has.

The President : Then you must require particularly efficient operators to meet the pressure of work ?—I say, let us have the examinations by all means. But it can be made less rigid without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service.

The President : Will you tell us how it is that there are not more natives among the signallers ?—I believe the working hours of the department are not convenient to the natives. Their duty interferes with their religious observances.

The President : Have you anything more to say ?—I object to the frequent transfers that are made. They tell very heavily on our purse. In my case there have been 26 transfers during a service of 23 years. This is an universal complaint.

Ragonath Narayen, a Brahmin, said that he entered the department ten months ago, having passed a competitive examination. There were 18 candidates in all, six of whom were pure natives. Four of these passed the test, including the witness, who was the only successful candidate among the natives. He entered the service in what was called "the local scale," and received a pay of Rs. 24 per month nett. If he had got himself into the "general scale," he would have obtained a pay of Rs. 32. His grievance was that natives were not allowed house and "special locality" allowance, which was granted to Europeans and Eurasians. It was not that he being a native could get a very cheap house to live in. He had to pay a rent of Rs. 7 for his house rent.

The President : Do Europeans and Eurasians get this allowance in Bombay ?

Witness replied that they do. While Europeans and Eurasians, with their house and special locality allowance, would receive Rs. 42 per month, he got only Rs. 24.

Mr. M. R. Trower, the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division, who was present during this inquiry, said that the house allowance was Rs. 5 per month, and it was given to Europeans and Eurasians, provided they were not allowed quarters in the Telegraph office.

The President : Why is it not given to natives ?

Mr. Trower : Because natives can house themselves cheaper. As to the special locality allowance, it was given in certain places on account of the dearness of provisions. A native in the local service gets local allowance if he is transferred. In reply to the President, the witness said that he joined the department in 1868, obtaining his appointment by limited competition. The signallers were appointed according to the number of vacancies. Applications for admission were received and recorded, and all the candidates were previously informed of the day on which the examination was to be held. A notice was generally posted up in the office to that effect for the information of the candidates. All persons, irrespective of race or creed, were admitted to these examinations.

The President : Do natives apply largely for admission to the department ?

Mr. Trower : We have a smaller number of natives applying. I believe in Bengal the number of natives in the rank of signallers predominates. I may here point out that the block in promotions in the higher grades is so great, and the chances of promotion are so hopeless, that unless the Government takes some drastic measures, I think it would be very difficult to obtain competent men from England. The block is in consequence of so many officers having been brought out between the years 1868 and 1874.

The President : How was it that so many officers were brought out at the time ?

Witness : In 1868 the department was underhanded, and it was necessary to bring out a certain number of officers.

The work of the Commissioners having terminated in Bombay, they have proceeded to Poona, where they will commence their inquiry to-day.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE usual match between the two batteries of Royal Artillery and the East Yorkshire Regiment stationed at Colaba was played on Thursday last at Colaba before most of the garrison, who turned out to see it. After an exciting game wickets were drawn, leaving the E. Yorkshire the winners by eight runs on the first innings, though there is little doubt, that if the match had been played out this difference would have been increased :—

E. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Lieut Stacpole, c Tulloch, b Rourke	4		
2nd Lieut Hancock, b Rourke	0	c Connered, b Rochford	5
Dunk, run out	28	not out	2
Seaford, c Rochford, b Coles	2	b Rochford	1
Donoghue, b Hoarke	7		
Barton, b Beardoe	7		
Kelly, c FitzGerald, b Beardoe	2	c Coles, b Beardoe	7
Gale, c and b Fitzgerald	2	not out	4
Lieut Bagbie, b Beardoe	0	c Cullinan, b Rochford	0
Moore, b Fitzerald	4		
Fleming, run out	0	b Beazroe	6
Byes	11		0
Leg bye	1		0
Wide	2		1
No ball	1		0
Total	79	Total	36

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
FitzGerald, l b w, b Kelly	5	Run out	5
Lieut Tancred, b Fleming	3	c Kelly, b Bagbie	7
Rourke, c Kelly, b Fleming	28	b Kelly	0
Capt Sanking, b Flemingw	0	b Bagbie	5
Cullinan, run out	2	run out	13
Major Rochford	21	run out	6
Pratt, c La Bagbie, b Fleming	12	c Serg Baxter (sub) b Kelly	17
Lieut Tulloch, b Fleming	0	l b w, b Bagbie	9
Meikle c and b Kelly	3	c Gott, b Bagbie	0
Beardoe, b Fleming	2	run out	2
Coles, not out	0	not out	2
No balls	1	Byes	0
		Leg byes	1
Total	71	Total	47

NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS OF THE PEOPLE.

ON Friday evening, the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, of Poona, delivered a long lecture on "Newspapers as Educators of the People," at the lecture hall of the above Association. In the course of his reading the reverend gentleman dealt with the editorial and other departments of a large daily paper, and said that an editor very often was the means of leading the public to adopt certain courses, by means of the way in which his editorials were written. The editor, he further remarked, was in many instances an "uncrowned king of men." He then referred to the great variety of news to be found in a newspaper, some of which, although of the utmost importance to one class of the community, was by another considered to be little less than mere waste of space, and in fact seldom read by them. He alluded to the man of business, whose greatest interest was manifested in the doings of the stock exchange, and, on the other hand to the individual of a different temperament whose delight was to follow the cricket and sporting intelligence, or the man who was a patriot and only turned to the war news to ascertain how the prestige of his country was being sustained. These and hundreds of other classes of readers, the lecturer said, the daily newspapers had to provide for, and it was astonishing, not to say gratifying, in how able a manner the wants of the public were catered for. Mr. Beaumont then alluded to the advertisement columns, and pointed out the great rush made by advertisers to bring their wares first before public notice. He caused a laugh by reading several advertisements in the order in which they appeared in the Bombay papers, showing how whisky, monuments, grocery, and other advertisements followed each other in a very extraordinary manner. Another source of amusement to the audience was the lecturer's remarks on the answers to correspondent's column. How many aspirants to public favour were, he said, disappointed by receiving a reply to the effect that their contribution was not suitable for insertion, or that it had been consigned to the waste paper basket. In concluding his lecture, the speaker gave all praise to the news paper enterprise of the present day, but expressed a wish that although it was desirable they should be read by all classes, they would not prevent the reading of the standard books of the nation. A short discussion followed the lecture ; after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the reader.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Justice Farran. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. At the commencement of the hearing, the Court threw upon the defendant the *onus* of proving that, among the Khojas, there is no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property ; that a Khoja father has the power to will away his property as he pleased ; that a Khoja son cannot compel his father to partition the family property during his lifetime against his will, &c. The defendant accordingly called a large number of witnesses to prove the Khoja customs abovementioned ; and the evidence closed on Friday last.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the plaintiff, addressed the Court on Saturday on the evidence that had been adduced. The learned Counsel said that, so far as the law was concerned, the Khojas were in the same category as the Hindus in regard to property, succession, and inheritance, unless custom to the contrary was proved. The learned Counsel cited the case of Hirbai *vs.* Sorabji, the matter of the Khoja Code, 2 Bombay High Court Reports, 276 ; and the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry at page 110 of his Oriental cases. In another case, Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice West held that the Hindu law was applicable to Khojas in regard to property, succession, and inheritance, unless a special custom to the contrary was proved. In the case reported in 10 Bombay High Court Reports, 234, heard before Mr. Justice Scott, an attempt was made to prove a custom similar to that attempted in this case, but it failed. Now, Mr. Jardine urged there had not been proved in this case one single authentic instance of ancestral property having been disposed off against the will of the son. The instances given were vague and uncertain, and they were not instances which would justify a court in interfering with the law as it now stands. On the contrary, I think that the Act ought to be interpreted so as to avoid that consequence. No doubt section 74 speaks of a denial before the Registrar, but as pointed out by Justice Wilson that may fairly be construed to mean a denial in a proceeding before the Registrar as opposed to proceeding before a Sub-Registrar. The object of the Act is that all documents of a certain description shall be registered as soon as possible after their execution. Before they can be registered their execution must be established. The primary and best mode of establishing such execution is by the admission of the executing party or his agent or representative. The means provided by the Act to obtain that form of proof must be adopted before the secondary mode of establishing the execution by witnesses under clause 12 can be resorted to, but it would not further but defeat the object of the Act if it were held that a person executing a document requiring registration and successfully evading or deliberately disobeying the process of the Registration Office can prevent a document being registered at least for eight months. The logical result of the Registrar's contention is that such a person by adopting that course, can prevent it ever being registered. This only where there has been a denial of execution that the provisions of sections 74 and 75 and 76 come into play. Proceedings under section 77 are in the nature of an appeal from an order refusing to register under section 76. For these reasons I follow the ruling of the Calcutta High Court and hold that there has been a denial of execution by Natikhan within the meaning of the Act. As the Registrar is anxious for a decision on the merits without regarding the form of the rule. I shall make an order that he do not proceed under section 74 of the Act to make the enquiry therein directed. The rule in that form will be made absolute.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Marison Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving that disagreeable smell of dye. "Restorer" is not a dye, but a chemical preparation, which when the glands are decayed, feeds your hair, and makes it grow as in youth. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Agents for India, [illegible] Co., Limited, 31, Parsee[illegible]

A CONSTRUCTION OF THE REGISTRATION ACT.

IN the matter of Shaik Abdool Aziz and in the matter of the Registration Act III. of 1877, Mr. Justice Farran has delivered the following judgment at the Bombay High Court on an application that the Registrar of Bombay be directed to endorse a mortgage bond with his refusal to register it under section 35 of the Registration Act in order to allow of the applicant's taking further proceedings to have the document registered under clause 12 of the Act.

His Lordship said : In this matter on application of Shaik Abdool, I granted a rule under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, calling on the Sub-Registrar of Bombay to show cause why he should not be directed to endorse the indenture of mortgage of the 15th March 1887, referred to in the applicant's petition with his refusal to register it under section 35 of Act 3 of 1877, in order to allow of the applicant's taking further proceedings to have the document registered under clause 12 of the same Act. The application should have been by motion founded on an affidavit and not by petition. At counsel's request, I treated it as made in the proper form, as the petition was supported by an affidavit. The petition only increased the expense of the proceeding. On Saturday last the Registrar of Bombay appeared in person and showed cause against the rule. The facts as they appear from the applicant's affidavit are these :—On the 15th March last, one Aga Mahomed Nabikhan executed a second mortgage of certain premises in Bombay, to secure payment to the applicant of Rs. 18,500 with interest, and shortly afterwards lodged the deed with the Joint Sub-Registrar for registration, but did not subsequently appear to admit execution, although requested to do so. Thereupon the applicant took out a summons ordering him to appear, and admit execution on the 9th May. The summons was duly served, but Nabikhan failed to appear, the applicant then requested the Sub-Registrar to treat the non-appearance of Nabikhan as a denial of its execution and to refuse to register it. The Sub-Registrar by the direction of the Registrar-General then directed the applicant to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Nabikhan, and this the applicant did, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate considered that he had no power to issue such a warrant, and consequently no warrant has been issued. Nabikhan has gone to Arabia without admitting execution and is not expected to return to Bombay. On the 16th June, the Joint Sub-Registrar finally wrote to the applicant's solicitor, stating that in accordance with the practice of the Department, he was unable to refuse registration of the mortgage until after the expiration of the period prescribed under section 38 of the Registration Act, *viz.*, eight months from the date of its execution. The applicant is in this position, he has a duly executed mortgage ; he has done all that he can possibly do to have its execution admitted by Nabikhan, but in consequence of the Sub-Registrar declining to refuse to register it, he can take no further steps under section 12 of the Act to have it registered for eight months, till registered the document is worthless as a mortgage. It does not affect the property comprised therein, nor can it be received as evidence. In Burjowan Virjee *vs.* Jamsetjee Nowrojee (Ind. L. Rep. 9, Bombay, p. 63) it was in effect decided that in the absence of an agreement to that effect a suit does not lie in the Civil Courts to compel a person who has executed a document to register it or admit its execution. The remedy of the person injured is by proceedings under the Registration. Act. The Joint Sub-Registrar's Office has been abolished, and his duties are now performed by the Registrar of Bombay. Hence the rule was addressed to that Officer. The Registrar before me contended (1) that Nabikhan had not denied execution of the mortgage, and that therefore the Sub-Registrar was justified in declining to refuse to register it. (2) That until Nabikhan appeared before the registering officer and actually denied the execution of the mortgage, he, the Registrar, could not treat his non-appearance as a denial of execution, and could not proceed to register it under the provisions of clause 12 of the Act. (3.) That when eight months had elapsed from the date of the document he would refuse to register it, not because Nabikhan denied its execution, but because the time within which the document could be registered under the Act would then have expired (section 31). (4) That upon such refusal the applicant could file a suit in the Civil Courts under Sec. 77 of the Act, and thus obtain registration of the mortgage if it was in fact executed by Nabikhan. (5) That in any event there was a discretion vested in the Registering Officer to decline to treat the non-appearance of Nabikhan as a denial of execution until the expiration of eight months from the date of the document presented for Registration. In considering this particular case I considered that I must treat the non-appearance of Nabikhan in pursuance of the summons and his subsequent departure for Arabia as a wilful disobedience of the process issued by the officer appointed under Sec. 36 of the Registration Act to issue such process. I do not stop to consider whether that officer was justified in refusing to issue a warrant. That point has not been raised. I am clearly of opinion that if the witness's non-appearance of Nabikhan in obedience to the summons be a denial of execution within the meaning of Sec. 35 the Sub-Registrar was bound to refuse to register it, and had no discretion in the matter. The words of the section are :—" if any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution * * * * the registering officer shall refuse to register the document." The word " shall " is imperative, and the registering officer has no option to wait for several months before he complies with the directions of the Act. He has a duty to perform, and when the person interested in its performance calls upon him to perform that duty, he is bound to do so. The question whether Nabikhan has denied execution within the meaning of the Act is a more difficult point. It has been considered by Justice Wilson in Rathe Kissen *vs.* Choonilal Ind. L. Rep, 5 Cal. p. 445, when it was held that a refusal to admit is a denial within the meaning of the Act, and that a wilful refusal or neglect to attend and admit execution in obedience of a summons for that purpose is a refusal to admit, and, therefore, a denial. I am convinced by the reasoning in that case that the latter of the two views of the Act has arrived at. If there must be an actual denial of execution before the provisions of clause 12 can be brought into operation, the case of the representative of an executing party who appeared before a registering officer and truly stated that he did not know whether the person whom he represented had executed or not could not be treated as a denial of execution. That could not possibly be the meaning of the legislature. A denial of execution must, I think, therefore, include a refusal to admit. Section 35 does not in words say that the denial or refusal to admit must be in the presence of the Sub-Registrar and as so he held, would in many cases make a dishonest executing party to set the law at defiance by refusing to comply with the process of the Registration Office and to defeat the claims of persons who have been executed to, but it would not further but defeat the object of the Act if it were held that a person executing a document requiring registration and successfully evading or deliberately disobeying the process of the Registration Office can prevent a document being registered at least for eight months. The logical result of the Registrar's contention is that such a person by adopting that course, can prevent it ever being registered. This only where there has been a denial of execution that the provisions of sections 74 and 75 and 76 come into play. Proceedings under section 77 are in the nature of an appeal from an order refusing to register under section 76. For these reasons I follow the ruling of the Calcutta High Court and hold that there has been a denial of execution by Natikhan within the meaning of the Act. As the Registrar is anxious for a decision on the merits without regarding the form of the rule. I shall make an order that he do not proceed under section 74 of the Act to make the enquiry therein directed. The rule in that form will be made absolute.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND THE MUNICIPAL DRAFT BILL.

THE Committee of the whole Corporation again met on Saturday afternoon to consider the Municipal Draft Bill, Captain Selby presiding. Before the Committee proceeded to resume consideration of sections in the second chapter of the Bill, Dr. Blaney proposed the nomination of three sub-committees, with a view to facilitate the work and save the time of the Committee. He said that the Committee should nominate such of the members of the Corporation on these sub-committees as were known to take particular interest in, and by virtue of their professions and other qualifications had a knowledge of the various subjects comprised in the Bill. The first sub-committee, Dr. Blaney said, should consider and report upon chapters nine to eleven, which related among other things to drainage, waterworks, and public and private streets of the city ; the sub-committee to consist of Major Martin (chairman), Dr. Arnois, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas, and Mr. Goculdas Jugmochandas. Major Martin proposed that Dr. Blaney's name should be added to the sub-committee. The latter vehemently declined to serve on that sub-committee, stating that his views with reference to the underground sewerage, in which he saw nothing but mischief, were well known to the Corporation. He could not very well serve a committee which would have to consider provisions in the Bill relating to a scheme which he so thoroughly and so heartily disapproved of. Major Martin then proposed the name of Captain Selby in lieu of Dr. Blaney, and it was accepted by the meeting. The second sub-committee, consisting of Mr. K. M. Sayani (chairman), Khan Bahadoor M. C. Marzban, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Khote, and Colonel Merewether, were entrusted with considering and reporting upon chapters twelve to fifteen, which treat among other things of licensing of surveyors and plumbers, fire brigade, fire insurance, inspection of buildings, regulation of factories and trades, scavenging, and markets and slaughter-houses. The third sub-committee, composed of Mr. Cotton (chairman), Mr. Malji Bhowanidas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai, Mr. Freeborn, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Duxbury, have been asked to consider and report upon chapters sixteen to twenty-one, which include sections relating to vital statistics, licences, taking of a census and Government control. The committee then proceeded to discuss in detail the sections comprised in the second chapter of the Bill. Section 20 says that in preparing the ward lists, the Commissioner shall enter therein the names of the persons who have been assessed to the qualifying tax, whether such persons be individuals, companies, firms, undivided families or other associations or bodies of individuals, but shall not enter the names of persons who have been assessed as the trustees merely of an estate, and such trustees shall not be entitled to have their names entered therein. Mr. K. M. Shroff and Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir contended that as the trustees paid taxes in respect of the properties held in trust by them, their names should be entered, as was done in the case of other persons mentioned in the section, in the ward list. It was pointed out by some of the members that if the names of trustees were entered in the ward list, difficulty would arise in cases of trusts, which was represented by two or more trustees. It was eventually resolved to refer the section to the solicitors of the Corporation, to be so worded as to entitle the trustees to have their names entered in the ward lists. At the instance of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, a reference was also made to the solicitors of the Corporation to recast a particular section in such a manner as to give the legal representative of a dead man a right to vote. On the proposal of Mr. Abdoolk Meherali Dharamsi, another reference was made to the solicitors to inquire whether the Bill as it stood entitled a person, who paid a qualifying tax in the aggregate, and not separately, in respect of properties situated in the different wards of the city to vote, and if not to make a provision to that effect in the Bill. Mr. R. N. Khote drew the attention of the Committee to section 20 of the Bill, which gave power of hearing appeals against the orders of the Municipal Commissioner on revision of the voting list to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, instead of as in the present Act to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Charles, the Acting Commissioner, explained that the powers contemplated by the Bill were given to the First Judge of the Small Causes Court in accordance with the practice observed in English Courts. These appeals were of a nature of civil cases, and had better be heard by a civil judge instead of a magistrate. Mr. Duxbury and other members expressed themselves satisfied with the proposed change, and it was allowed to stand in the Bill. Section 23 states that the general election of members of the Corporation shall be fixed by the Commissioner. The chairman suggested that instead of the word "Commissioner," the words "his Excellency the Governor in Council" should be substituted, and an amendment proposed by him to that effect was adopted by the Committee. Section 55 says, "The Commissioner may, with the sanction of Government, from time to time, alter the number and boundaries of the wards and re-apportion the members of the Corporation to be elected at ward elections among the wards," &c. Dr. Blaney said from personal experience that a great mischief had been done by such an arrangement being left in the hands of the Commissioner. He thought that the Corporation, who were thoroughly acquainted with the city, should have the power of altering the number and boundaries of the wards rather than it should be given to the Commissioner or Government. Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban proposed that after the words, "the Commissioner may," the words, "with the approval of the Corporation," be added, and it was carried. Mr. Duxbury proposed that the words "with the sanction of Government" occurring in the section be omitted. Mr. Charles was in favour of retaining the control of Government in the matter, as he thought that it was quite possible that by some chance majority in the Corporation, one section might be excluded by the other sections of the community. Mr. Duxbury's proposal was eventually carried by a majority. The Committee then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

5-87—Jefferson B and D—Dowji Ramji *vs.* Nursoo Gungaram and others—Macfarlane, E and H and W and B.

6-87—Macfarlane E and H—Megji Lucxmidass *vs.* Manchabai, widow of Dalliachund Manockchand—Little S F and N.

8-87—Hore C and B—Venayek Wishwanath *vs.* Ramchunder Crustnath Rama—In person.

Long Causes.

540-86—Macfarlane E and H—Nursoo Gungaram and others *vs.* Dowji Ramji.

30-87—Jefferson B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udarsamher *vs.* Talsibai and another—Mirza H K.

155-87—Jefferson B and D—L A Wallace and others *vs.* Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-86—Pestonji and R—Cowasji Palonji Chowna *vs.* Rukhmani Vahaji—Little S F and N.

139-87—Macfarlane E and H—Gordhundass Bhanjee and others *vs.* Damjee Ludha—Thakoredas D and C.

153-87—Jefferson B and D—Dwarkadass Shamjee *vs.* Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Hore C and B.

156-87—Ardaseer M and D—Hajee Ossoor Tyeb *vs.* Adamjee Kurrimbhoy and another—J C Cama.

157-87—Jefferson B and D—The Bombay Company Limited *vs.* Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S.

166-87—Thakoredas D and C—Damodhur Thakersey *vs.* Lewis A Wallace and others—Craigie L and O.

171-87—Winter and B—Charles Luis Pierro *vs.* William Joseph Farrow—Hore C

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. N. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a DRILLING MACHINE. Apply, Colaba Land and Mill Co., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE of SHOES at a great reduction, Re. 1 a pair, at Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a large Steamer (second-hand) Galley Stoys, fit for use after very slight repairs, to be seen at the Alexandra Hotel, near Prince's Docks.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES. —Beautiful and Chaste Designs in white everlasting Cape Flowers. Description and price on application to T. BROMLEY, Manim, Bombay, And 160, Mooli Road, Kirkee.

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COOKING STOVES on Hire, property of Hire after 4 months. Easy Payments, no Security. Apply CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, made especially to burn Firewood with sliding Rings on Fire Place to fit any size Copper Utensils. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, the pick of the Season, in cases of about 90 lbs. each. Apply early to the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 3-8 per dozen 1 lb. tins, Assorted, Packed in original cases of 5 dozen tins. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadow Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER, Genuine Kaiser Brewery, Rs. 3-2 per doz. qts., and Rs. 3-14 per doz. pints. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

BASS BEER, bottled for the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., in prime condition, qts. Rs. 4, pts. Rs. 2-8 per doz. Meadow street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

GROCERIES, WINES, Household Goods, Tennis Balls, Toys, Confectionery, Enamelled Ware, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., at CO-OPERATIVE prices. W. J. ESSAI.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

FOR SALE,—To close a consignment, 8 Dozen very Superior CHAMPAGNE 1874 (Cuvee). Price Rs. 48 per Dozen. Apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 3 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

OLIVE OIL.—If you really want Genuine Olive Oil below the market rate, 10 ans. per bottle and Rs. 6 per gallon, go to P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Meadows Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSONS & Co., 22, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 13,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LAOKA and Co., Jakaria Masjid.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS. —A New Consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—HADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE or Exchange,—A Leopard (Panther) 6 months old, nicely spotted, very tame, and in good condition. Apply to A. THOMPSON, Asst. M. S., Wanra, C. P.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

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TO SELL, AT ONCE, Precious Ground, near Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay's Bungalow, at Chopatti Seashore. Buyers are requested to see Mr. Rogay's Manager at Nagdevi Street for full particulars.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a choice collection of Plants at No. 230, Tardeo Road, next to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Bungalow.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 6 a.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a valuable collection of Plants in Tubs and Pots, such as Geraniums, Crotons, Roses, &c., the property belonging to Mr. J. J. Flynn, Junior.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome mahogany full-size billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, &c., handsome table and hanging lamps, &c., the remaining furniture of Dr. Thomas Blaney and another gentleman changing their residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, roses and other valuable plants too numerous to describe, the property of Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Nesbit Lane, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. P. Pinto, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished plain and and carved household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, a large size cooking stove, &c.

Full particulars will be on hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate Hyderabad and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. F. PRESTON, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants, and cuttings, 480 great coats and cloaks, helmets, helmet ornaments, empty cases, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25 July 1887

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cheroots, Cigarettes Office Furniture, Rich Pictures, Long Cloth &c.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting of 1 gold earring, 1 lanyard, 29 purses, 3 rings, and 13 pieces of gold, gold dust, 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 2 lades, 2 chains with buttons, 1 kurpota, 2 anklets, 4 rings and broken silver ornaments, 1 silk handkerchief, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Norrojee Cawasjee Dalal and Jamsetjee Framjee Mistary, Insolvents; consisting of cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, cigarette papers, cut tobacco, empty cigar boxes, small teak shelving clock, show cases, sideboard, chairs &c.

Also by order and on account of the concerned one case Maple and Co's 12 Rich Pictures, and 3 cases Longcloth (will be sold in small lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of Books in Medow Street, Fort, will be continued on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white muffs.
2 ,, colored paper.
1 ,, marble paper.
1 ,, table mats.
1 ,, pictures.
3 ,, imitation gold thread.
14 ,, orange bitters.
40 kegs iron nails.
A quantity of school books.
10 new sewing machines on stands.
1 case 20 tins cigarettes.
1 six horse-power boiler.
1 case 144 boxes Napoleon, Price and Co's coal tar and carbolic soap.
1 case 1-0 doz. ,, ,, macassar oil.
20 doz. damask rose.
20 ,, white rose.
20 ,, moss rose.
10 ,, spina rose.
20 ,, marie v oil pomade.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, ex s. Amphitrite:—

A. (88)5. 8832-36—3 cases glassware.

On account and at the risk of the estate of the late Aba Hajee Fakir Mahomed, the first purchaser,

U. M. and C. 137—1 case broad cloth.
V. F. D. W. 3162 4—1 cases Saxony cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram,
1 ,, pony cart,
1 light dog-cart,

any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY and the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Aba Hajee Fakir Mahomed,

A H F 1883-67—3 cases prints.
1113-46—4 ,, flannel.
1893-82—3 ,, Rohilla tweed.
1 & 4—2 ,, parma tweed.
3 & 6—2 ,, ,, ,,
1246—1 ,, dyed mallalasee.
1354-65—2 ,, cotton check shirtings.
1367, 1465—2 ,, white cotton check shirtings linen.
1366-66 } 1466 } —3 ,, coloured cotton shirtings.
2 & 5—2 ,, parma tweed.
1372-73—2 ,, cotton check shirtings.
1070-71—2 ,, cotton shirtings.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLATE CHEST.

On MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a valuable plate chest, the property of the late General Hancock, containing Elkington and Co.'s superior electroplated curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee services, egg stand, waiter, cruet frame, breakfast cruets, biscuit box, tea caddy, fish knives and carvers, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, candlesticks, asparagus and ice tongs, table and dessert knives, forks and carvers, silver spoons and forks, butter knife, sugar tong, grape scissors, salt cellars with spoons in case, a richly engraved waiter of pure silver, made in India, a richly chased waiter, made of copper and brass, ivory napkin rings, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 25, 1887.

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IN

DRESS MATERIALS ! !

AND

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LADIES who are anxious to get an idea of the SEASON'S FASHIONS cannot do better than pay a visit to

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141-2)—The Black Cabinet—M. Le Comte D' Herisson.
128 4—Poems—A. L. Gordon.
Berkley Memorial.
A. 84- 9—Engineering Popularly and Socially Considered—J. W. C. Haldane, C. E.

NOTICE.

An Appendix to the Catalogue, particularizing all the Books added to the Library during 1886, is now ready.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

YESTERDAY'S London Stock Exchange prices show no fluctuation, except in Rupee Paper, which is quoted ¼ higher in 4, and 1-16 in 4½ per cents. Consols remain at 101⅛, 3½ per cent. India Sterling Loan at 102½, and French Rentes at 109. Bar Silver Reuter reports unchanged at 44 7-16d.; but private advices give 1-16d. less. From Mincing Lane no alteration is reported in Seeds. Wheat in London is said to be flat with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales including 600 Surats. Prices on the spot were without change, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. To-day's market comes quiet, sales 7,000 bales comprising 500 Surats. Ready values still unaltered, but arrivals again 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In new York there has been no movement either yesterday or to-day, ready Mid-Upland, standing at 10⅜, November delivery at 9·45 cents. per lb.

The usual Friday's statistics show that the takings of the trade during the week have reached the considerable total of 71,000 bales as compared with 56,000 and 49,000 bales in the two preceding weeks, respectively, and the Liverpool Stock has accordingly undergone a reduction of 61,000 bales, bringing it down to within 103,000 bales of the corresponding date last year, whereas a month ago the excess was 183,000 bales. The total visible supply has only diminished by 80,000 bales, and is now 76,000 bales over the figures of 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	2,000	11,000	2,000
,, exports to U. K.	17,000	21,000	5,000
,, ,, Continent	2,000	9,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,308,000	5,338,000	4,697,000
,, exports to U. K.	2,562,000	2,450,000	2,349,000
,, Cont. ,,	1,695,000	1,728,000	1,435,000
,, Stock in the Ports	200,000	355,000	223,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,600,000	1,531,610	1,582,650
,, ,, Surats	550,000	343,180	277,840
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	704,000	661,320	780,950
,, London	33,000	16,000	21,000
American Afloat ,,	20,000	46,000	16,000
East Indian ,,	71,000	28,000	34,000
	828,000	751,320	851,950
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 9-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	3 15-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	1½d.	13-16d.

The stagnation in our local market for the staple continues unabated, and but for the purchases of the Mills there would be no business to record. We hear of some 800 bales having been bought, comprising 200 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 192, 300 bales Khandesh at Rs. 171 to Rs. 183, 200 bales Wudwan at Rs. 193 to Rs. 197, and 100 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 185 per candy. These prices show a nominal but not a real decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the reduction being fully counterbalanced by the daily falling-off in the quality of the Cotton available.

WHEAT is quite inactive. Some little inquiry is manifested for Hard Yellow without resulting in business. Ek-Dhani has changed hands at Rs. 4-6 for 91 and Rs. 4-5 for 85 per cent. of Soft White.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	946 bales.
Wheat	18,235 cwts.
Linseed	2,617 ,,
Rapeseed	374 ,,
Gingelly	3,350 ,,

FREIGHTS show no new feature, the extent of business passing being very limited. The following are nominal ready quotations, but a Shipper with a fair line of cargo in hand is in a position to make better terms:—

	Wheat.	Cotton.
Liverpool	Ready 16s. 3d.	23s. 6d.
London	,, 17s. 6d.	20s.
Continent or Open Charter	,, 18s. 9d.	
Havre or Dunkirk	,, 17s. 6d.	
Antwerp	,, 18s. 9d.	
Marseilles	,, 17s. 6d.	
Genoa	,, 18s. 9d.	
Trieste, Venice	,, 32s. 6d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—The quieter feeling apparent yesterday evening was still evident on the resumption of business this morning, and during the day with easier advices from Calcutta a decline of 1-32d. has been established in private, and practically also in Bank Bills, as only one institution names 1s. 5d. per demand. Forward Telegraphic is now quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. The following are the quotations for Tuesday's mail:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.. 1s. 5d.	
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.. 1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5¼d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight 1·80½	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper continues strong, and is evidently working its way up to a culminating point for the benefit of the New Loan. Fours for cash are up to Rs. 97 13-16; and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—The attention of the market at present is mainly concentrated on Spinning and Weaving Mill shares which go on improving. Anglo-Indian are up to Rs. 111, Manockjee Petit's to Rs. 1,250, Oriental to Rs. 562½, Queen to Rs. 945, and Luckmidass Khimjee to Rs. 840.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	14 ct.	773½
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do	452
National Bank of India	27,530	$125		5 pct	122
		250			

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Livor Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CARNEGY—July 22, at Cheltenham, Augusta, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-General A. Carnegy, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COMBRIDGE—July 22, at Middle Colaba, the wife of A. J. Combridge, of a son.
ROBERTSON—July 20, at Dharwar, the wife of George Arthur Robertson, of a son.
STIVEN—July 23, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. John Stiven, of a son.

DEATHS.

COMBRIDGE—July 22, at Middle Colaba, Katherine Phoebe (K 15), the beloved wife of A. J. Combridge, aged 37 years.
KNOWLES—July 23, at Chinchpoogly, George Ernest, the infant son of George and Eugie Knowles, aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McGUIRE—July 16, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of J. Dallas McGuire, C. P. Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

ADDISON—June 22, at Hoshungabad, suddenly of heat apoplexy, John Copley Addison, Captain Royal Engineers, elder son of John Addison, J.P., Castle Hill, Maryport, Cumberland, in his 35th year.
JOHNSON—July 17, at Bhopal, Central India, John Wallace Vaughan, youngest son of Frank Johnson, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, aged 11 months.
LINDSTEDT—July 19, at No. 2, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret L. Lindstedt, aged 52 years.
WHITWELL—July 5, at Bankipore, Surgeon-Major Henry Whitwell, Bengal Medical Service, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

THE signature of the agreement between England and Russia closes another chapter in the history of frontier questions, but no one regards that history as a completed work. It will, for a time, and unless the troubles of the Ameer should seriously increase, spare us from those rumours of imminent crises with which we have been made so familiar of late. But it is not likely that it will change the resolution of the Government of India to go on with the work of strengthening our defences. This resolution, meantime, must not be interpreted as an indication of unreadiness to meet emergencies. Our unreadiness, indeed, is rather in appearance than in reality, and we should find ourselves, in case war were declared, in a far better case than our foes or even some of our friends imagine. It will be interesting to note how far we have progressed in our preparations for war, and what would be the conditions under which we should have to take the field should such a necessity arise shortly. In the first place we believe that the units of the two first army corps have been decided on, and that a few telegrams could set them in motion with all their staffs complete, as far as *personnel* was concerned. Indeed, in this matter India is ahead of England, as is only right in a country where the army lives under conditions far more nearly approaching active service than those now possible at home, and where the very camp followers are always at work. Although a war with Russia would be carried out in Europe as well as in India, the Indian army will play an important part in the campaign, and from its very nature, and being far more suited to a wild country, ought to experience fewer hardships than an army from England. The reserve for the Bengal army has only lately been started, and the system has not yet been extended to the Southern Presidencies. But it is a body that will grow larger and larger every month, and will be a great reservoir from which to draw when we require to replenish our regiments. Still, it is only in its infancy, and could afford but slight aid in the case of a campaign at the present moment. One way of providing for the difficulty would be to employ picked troops from the Native States on the lines of communication, in expansion of the system introduced at the close of the Afghan campaign, and which would give us a large and fine body of men at short notice. We might rely on their loyalty, especially if corps from different States were brigaded together, and the mass leavened with a certain proportion of our own troops. We might, also, hope for a Ghoorka contingent, which could be placed in the forefront of the battle, if inspired with knowledge that they would, if need be, die fighting.

In the *personnel* of our army there is nothing to alter. We still have a fine army with sufficient veterans, among the sepoys at least, to regulate the ardour of the younger men; and, except in the matter of armament and horse reserves for the cavalry, of which we will speak later, there is nothing that would be either better or worse at any other time than at the present moment. The Commissariat has lately been re-organized and placed on a footing which renders it more than ever ready for war, while the system under which supplies are brought to troops in the field is unsurpassed and, perhaps, unequalled in any other army. This was proved again in Burma, where special difficulties often existed in getting supplies to the troops engaged, owing to the absence of good roads and the difficulty of obtaining means of transport. Notwithstanding this, we know of no case of a breakdown in the Commissariat, and the mere fact that there should be no complaints against a department of which the greatest praise lies in the fact that its working is so even as to be unnoticed, speaks volumes in its favour. The transport system is good as far as it goes, but we have not nearly enough animals ready for work. The Commissariat must purchase its supplies fresh, or otherwise they would be, in many cases, uneatable; but this obligation does not lie on the Transport Department, as live mules will not only keep, but like wine are not good until they have been kept some time. The pitiable spectacle that was witnessed at Jhelum during the Afghan war, of animals purchased for the Transport Department at the front being rejected by hundreds and sold for what they would fetch, before they had done a single day's work, is one that ought not to be repeated, and yet that or something like it is inevitable if we do not have large numbers of animals always on hand ready trained, and have to leave the matter to the civil subordinates, as was done in 1878. However, the transport is ready as far as Government will allow it to be ready, so a few months more or less can make very little difference. The remount for the cavalry and artillery come under the same head, but here also the reluctance of Government to spend money in time is patent, and the evil effects will be far greater than with the transport. It is possible, though very difficult, to train animals to carry loads in a few days, for they have all been more or less accustomed to the work since their birth, but it is impossible to train cavalry chargers in such a short period. Even Captain Hayes only breaks them in sufficiently to be ridden easily, and does not pretend to teach them to stand fire, act together, keep line and learn the trumpet calls in one or two lessons.

But it is in the matter of armament that India is, temporarily, so badly off, for we are passing through a transition period. The Martini-Henry will do well enough, for though it is worse than the new repeating rifle, yet it is better than the Russian weapon, and we are no more behind hand than our foes are. The Snider is however a very inefficient weapon for modern warfare, and should in the first army corps at least be abolished, and the Martini-Henry substituted. While we are on this subject, we may inquire what is to be done with the twenty-one thousand odd Martini-Enfield rifles that were made before orders came for their manufacture to be stopped? But there are quite enough Martini-Henrys to arm the sepoys of the first army crops, and this should be done at once. The great necessity of India is to have one army corps thoroughly ready and equipped to start at a moment's notice. If we can only get time on the outbreak of war we shall be all right, but we cannot get time if we have not a single army corps ready. Six months hence we shall be ready, but the fact remains that we are not ready now, and that we should, in the event of immediate war, improbable though we all hope it is, have to send our first troops into the field inefficiently armed. Although the result would probably be the same, yet it is very wrong to win victory at the cost of great loss, when we can get it comparatively cheaply by the use of superior weapons and steadily training our soldiers to their use. It is in the matter of artillery, however, that we are, for the moment, most behindhand. It is true that before the end of the financial year we are to have ten batteries of the new breech-loading 12-pounders in the country, but judging from the fact that we ought to have had three batteries here by the 31st March last, according to Sir J. Ferguson's confession in the House of Commons, and have not got them yet, it is likely that we shall have to wait for the ten batteries some time longer. But even when we get the ten 12-pounder batteries we shall have 43 horse and field batteries still armed with the old weapon, and we can only hope that the Government may see its way to completing the strength of our armament in a reasonably short time. In the matter of Railway organization we are fairly ready, for the North-Western system is under one chief, and we have material at Quetta sufficient to push the line on to Kandahar, whenever that operation is decided on; but we are sadly in need of a trained Railway corps, formed on a military basis and accustomed to the working of new lines and the laying down of temporary branches. Our harbour defences progress, though not as quickly as we should wish. On the whole we may say that though we are rapidly preparing for war, and are, perhaps, fully able to take the field now, we shall be far better able to do so a year hence, and if the struggle must come sooner or later it were better that it should come late than soon.

THERE is one aspect of the evidence given by the head assistant at the Bombay Mint before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission which has probably not escaped notice. We pointed out a few days ago that the Commission had already shown a singular predilection for the evidence of subordinates, and were not at all above taking the opinion on matters of general principle of witnesses who could scarcely be expected to know of much beyond the details of their own particular work. It will have been seen from the comments which we made upon Mr. Couldrey's evidence on Saturday that the inquiry continues, through the indulgence of the Committee, to give a fine opportunity for this sort of thing. It does not seem to have occurred to Sir Charles Turner and his colleagues that it might have been well to ask Major-General White and Major Martin whether, having heard Mr. Couldrey's evidence, they considered that the giving of so free a hand to a subordinate in discussing the general organization and working of a Government Department would do much to promote discipline. A head assistant's opinion upon the social value of Rs. 2,250 a month is interesting, and his impetuous expression of it brings into view many considerations of more or less public importance. Unhappily, however, it is likely to draw attention from the fact that the heads of the Mint have acknowledged that, other things being equal, there is no reason why the posts of Assay Master and Deputy Assay Master should not be conferred upon Uncovenanted men. The inquiry will be of use so far as it throws light in an indirect way upon the important question whether the Mint is being administered in the most economical way, though that is a question which the present Commission have not found within the scope of their instructions, and which they were not likely to inquire into except so far as it might come before them in an incidental way. The public naturally seize all they can in the evidence which bears upon the question ruefully raised a year ago by the Chamber of Commerce, whether or not the establishment can be worked at less cost. More by accident than design the inquiry has thrown light upon this subject. So far well. But Sir Charles Turner and his colleagues will not forget, it may be hoped, that whatever advantage may be got by "turning a Commission loose into the departments,"—to use Lord Randolph Churchill's phrase—considerations of discipline are worth a thought, and that there may be an advantage in restricting the evidence of a subordinate to the particular points that are within his knowledge.

A VERY wise choice has been made in appointing Mr. J. B. Peile to the seat in the Secretary of State's Council vacated by the death of Sir Ashley Eden. Since Sir Barrow Ellis' term of office expired Bombay had been unrepresented in the Council, and some amends are made for the predominance which Bengal interests still enjoy in the Council by the appointment of a Bombay Civilian, and a very distinguished one into the bargain. But the chief merit of the selection consists not in this but in the fact that it strengthens the Council by a recruit who has come fresh from the actualities of Indian administration. The cause of complaint against the Secretary of State's Council has hitherto been that it is so largely composed of men who know nothing of the India of to-day. They were the respectable inheritors of a tradition, and they tried to solve the problems of the Indian administration by an obsolete wisdom—the wisdom derived from an experience of the India of a generation ago. Against Mr. Peile no such allegation will be brought. Until the other day he was in our midst, dealing day by day with the practical realities of Government in the Bombay Presidency. Whatever objection may be taken to his revenue policy, which we have never regarded as liberal, his knowledge of the subject is at all events broad and precise, and if tempered by the influence of a sympathetic Secretary of State it may be turned to good purpose in Council. Mr. Peile's transfer last year to the Viceroy's Council has enlarged his experience, and possibly broadened his views in some respects. At all events we must regard his nomination to the Secretary of State's Council as a distinct accession of strength and knowledge to a body much in need of both.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. J. H. Naylor introduced the new Bombay Municipal Bill in an exhaustive speech which is fully reproduced in another column. The Hon. K. T. Telang said that even at this stage he could not let the Bill go unchallenged. It was a retrogressive measure, bristled with inconsistencies, extended the powers of the Municipal Commissioner to an almost unlimited extent, whilst it ignored, if it did not seek to abolish, both Municipal Corporation and Town Council. The principle on which the Bill was based was entirely a wrong one.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The *Times* states that Rustem Pasha has presented a memorandum from the Porte to Lord Salisbury, in which is suggested the opening of fresh negotiations on a different basis from that on which the Egyptian Convention was founded.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., has been appointed to the seat at the India Council, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Ashley Eden.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Protocol has been signed, and the exchange of the ratifications will take place in the course of a week.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday held a Grand Naval Review at Spithead.

The Fleet consisted of 130 vessels of war, and was divided into three Squadrons anchored in two columns in line ahead.

The weather was splendid, and the whole affair was a perfect success.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, King George of Greece, with other Royal Personages, accompanied her Majesty, while numbers of Peers, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of the House of Commons, and many thousands of people were present as spectators of this great naval display.

The Queen, in the Royal Yacht, passed between the lines of battle ships amid the deafening roar of a Royal Salute, after which the Flag Officers and Commanders were summoned on board the Royal Yacht and were presented to her Majesty.

At night the whole Fleet was splendidly illuminated, forming a brilliant *finale* to the day's doings.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare have been "proclaimed" under the Crimes Act.

THE TURKIS MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 24.

The position of the Turkish Ministry is firmer,

THE PUBLICATION AND PRINTING OF OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

A Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India*, relating to the preparation and printing of Annual Departmental Reports. In 1885, the Punjab Government solicited the consideration of the whole question as far as that Province was concerned, but as the subject was not one of merely local importance, the Government of India, before coming to a final decision, desired to have a full expression of opinion on the proposals of Sir Charles Aitchison from all Local Governments and Administrations. These proposals were made with the double object of removing the burden thrown on District officers, heads of departments and the Secretariat establishments in connection with the preparation of reports, and of reducing the cost of printing the reports.

These proposals have not been accepted in full by any Local Government or Administration, except the late Chief Commissioner of Burma. The Government of Madras, Bombay and Bengal have to some extent accepted them.

The Government of India, after giving the subject full consideration, agrees in the main with the remarks of the Government of the North-West Provinces and the present Chief Commissioner in Burma as to the usefulness of Annual Reports as a means of testing departmental efficiency and the judgment and energy of officers, and of checking and correcting administrative mistakes.

Applying this principle, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Annual Reports must be maintained in the two following cases. When the reports deal with the application of administrative principles still open to modification or the concrete working of which has to be watched, and when reports contain statistics which for administrative purposes must be compiled and examined annually.

These two heads comprise nearly all reports coming under the cognizance of the Home Department. The following reports, however, may be submitted every third year, statistical returns and brief commentaries in the shape of notes being submitted in intermediate years:—Reports on Registration, Dispensaries, Lock Hospitals, Vaccination, and Destruction of Wild Beats and Snakes.

It is left to Local Governments who submit reports on legal affairs and criminal tribes to determine whether these should be submitted annually or every three years.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express the earnest hope that the Local Governments and Administrations will assist on the curtailment of reports to the utmost extent consistent with a proper examination of the facts and figures presented in them. A reduction in the size of the reports on Jails, the Police, Education, and Sanitation is especially necessary. The compression of the reviews on the reports is not less called for than the curtailment of reports. The Governor-General in Council attaches no value to reviews which merely repeat in a condensed form what is set forth in the reports. His Excellency in Council is no less desirous that the same principles should be followed as regards reports received by Local Governments and not forwarded to the Government of India.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE S. M. R COMPANY'S HEAD QUARTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JULY 23.

The memorial against the intended transfer of the S. M. R. Company's Head Quarters from Dharwar to Poona was adopted by the inhabitants of Dharwar, at an influential public meeting on Sunday last, and was transmitted to-day to Government and the Company's agent.

DEATH OF THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 23.

The Heir Apparent to H. H. the Nizam, who died to-day, was three years old. The young Prince had always been in delicate health. The public offices have been closed for two days.

THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

The Amir is reported to have asked the Hazaras to the west of Ghazni to co-operate against the Ghilzais but without success.

Gholam Hyder has gone towards Mizan, to check the advance of the Andari mutineers there.

INDISPOSITION OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant-Governor is suffering from a painful though not dangerous indisposition. Dr. Cleghorn, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, has been summoned to to Naini Tal to give advice,

TOTAL WRECK OF THE MAHRATTA, WITH LOSS OF LIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The Mahratta, bringing two hundred and fifteen native passengers from Chandbally to Calcutta, struck in the Hooghly River, on the James and Mary sands, and broke in halves. She sunk in ten seconds. The Euphrates, Arcot and Umbica rendered every assistance and saved many of the passengers. Three of the crew were killed, and many passengers below it is feared are drowned. The second engineer is missing. The captain and other officers were saved. The vessel is a total wreck, and sinking in quicksands, it is expected she will shortly disappear. The disaster happened at half-past ten on Saturday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice from Bombay arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Orion left for Bombay to-day.

PENANG, JULY 23.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69½
4½ per cent. "	72 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The sum of above £475,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	70,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	20,000	"
" " " Surats ...	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	704,000	"
" " Surats.....	176,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	33,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Elephant Point Penang-Cable interrupted.
RANGOON, July 23.—Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, July 23.

10 p.m.	79·6

SUNDAY, July 24.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	76·2
4 p.m.	77·7

On Thursday the Select Committee met to settle details regarding the Punjab Land Revenue Bill, and they hope to put the finishing touch to the Tenancy Bill in draft on Friday. To-day they will complete their report on the two Bills so as to present them both to Council on Wednesday. It will be found that the Law Member who is in charge of the Bills has sought to maintain all existing rights, to preserve the main features of the settlement arrived at between the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Punjab Courts Acts of 1884, and to secure the litigants in the Revenue Courts and offices the same facilities for obtaining professional assistance as is given by the Legal Practitioners Act of 1874.

Mr. Jones, a diver employed in the Harbour Department at Colombo, is reported to have met with a singular adventure on the 9th instant. While busily engaged under water on some work connected with the buoys, he was stung in his left hand by a fish, which he describes as resembling a thin web-like substance and almost invisible to the eye. Mr. Jones just managed with difficulty to come to the surface and to be drawn up into the divers' boat, when he went off in a dead faint from intense pain. His hand and arm were found to be enormously swollen; and he was obliged to be taken home, where he went into repeated fits of unconciousness. Mr. Jones, when last reported on, was getting over the ill effects of his adventure.

The Indian Volunteers who went to England to shoot at Wimbledon appear to have been handsomely treated. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught especially exerted himself to see that they were at no time left out in the cold. Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E. (of the N.-W. P.), Colonel Walker, (of the Simla Volunteers), and Major W. A. Brown (of the Calcutta Volunteers), were honoured with tickets for the Abbey on the 21st June, and were assigned good places where they could see and hear everything. The first and third named officers were also at the Queen's afternoon party at Buckingham Palace. The whole Volunteer force of India will appreciate this attention shown to their representatives.

In reference to our remarks anent the shipments of kerosine oil, we learn that in the consignment to Messrs. Graham and Company, the watered oils and the tins damaged through the labels being attached with corrosive acid, are in one and the same vessel, the ship Corby, from New York. The other vessel consigned to the same firm is landing her cargo in good condition.

The scheme for the employment of pensioners from the native army in civil employ appears to have worked very satisfactorily in Madras, as on the 31st of March last there were 1,831 pensioners employed under the new conditions. In addition there were no less than 1,170 pensioners employed previous to the introduction of the new scheme, but these appears to be rapidly decreasing, as there was a falling-off of no less than 213 during the year, of whom 181 voluntarily resigned. Every assistance is given by the officers in charge of pensions to enable deserving men to obtain work, and registers of those employed or desirous of employment have been opened at the different pension stations. The conduct of the men, so far as has been ascertained by inquiry among their employers has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and the scheme is likely to prove of great advantage to pensioned soldiers.

THE HON. J. B. PEILE, C.S.I.

The Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has just been promoted to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council in the room of Sir Ashley Eden, is one of the ablest Revenue officers the Bombay Presidency has produced. Mr. Peile was educated at Oriel College, and is a Master of Arts of the Oxford University. He was one of the first batch of "competition-wallahs" who entered the Indian Civil Service, and was a contemporary of several men who have distinguished themselves in the service of the State, such as Sir Charles Aitchison, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, Mr. W. G. Pedder, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and now an Under-Secretary at the India Office, and others. Coming out to this country in October 1856, Mr. Peile was placed under the Collector of Tanna, then under the Collector of Surat, and was in the following year appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad. In 1858, he was attached to the Survey Superintendent, Gujerat, and was afterwards deputed on special duty in the Alienation Department. In 1859, he was deputed on special duty for inquiring into the claims of the Thakores of Bhownuggur on account of land and sea customs; and again in the following year, he was appointed special officer to inquire into the condition of the Talukdars of Ahmedabad, and was for the purpose placed under the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division. In 1861, he served as Alienation Settlement Officer, and as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and a year later was appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. In the same year he was deputed on special duty for carrying out the provisions of the Bill for the amelioration of the Talukdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Four years subsequently he was appointed Commissioner for revising subordinate civil establishments in Bombay. In the same year we find him appointed Registrar General of Assurances. After a two years' furlough to Europe, Mr. Peile came into prominent notice as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay in 1869. For five months in the year 1872, he was acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. In 1873-74, he served as Political Agent in Kattiawar. For a month and a half in 1877, Mr. Peile was sent on duty to Delhi in connection with the Imperial Assemblage. In the following year we find him acting as Commissioner in Sind. About the same time he served on special duty as a member of the Famine Commission, and was for his services made a C. S. I. In a year more he was appointed Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and acting Chief Secretary to Government. For a few weeks in the middle of 1883, he was sent on special duty to Baroda; acted as Commissioner in Sind for three months in 1881; and was on special duty at Simla for three months in the same year. For a short time towards the end of the year he acted as Chief Secretary to Government; and after a furlough to Europe and subsidiary leave, was appointed member of the Bombay Executive Council in December 1882 in succession to the Hon. L. R. Ashburner. For the 28th and 29th March 1885, after the departure of Sir James Fergusson from Bombay, Mr. Peile acted as Governor and President in Council. He went to Simla in October last to take up his seat as a member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.

The new premises of the Volunteer Club were opened on Friday night, under the most favourable circumstances. The premises themselves seem to be well suited for the purposes of a Club, and they have certainly been well adapted for the different requirements of the Volunteer Club in particular. Ascending the tastefully decorated staircase, we find ourselves in a spacious hall, which on this occasion had been very effectively festooned with the flags of England, Germany, America, and Russia. At the end of the hall is the public Bar, one of the finest in Bombay; to the right of the hall is the room for athletics, thirty-five feet square, lighted with four powerful Wenham patent gas-burners, which flood the place with a clear and steady white light, almost as bright as day. The walls are coloured a dark neutral grey, especially designed to throw out the features of the combatants into distinct relief. A dado of a darker shade of the same colour runs round the room, about three feet from the floor, giving a very fine effect and finish to the whole. The foils, single sticks, swords and boxing gloves are very appropriately arranged on shields on the spaces between the doors and windows, and the spring-bayonets, with the gymnasium swords, are arranged in a trophy in the centre of the hall, facing the mainmast, with the motto of the club, "Arma parati ferineus" running across the weapons. Above this trophy is placed a handsome cup, presented by Major M. R. Wyer, B.V.R.C., for proficiency at arms, and on the opposite wall is another prize, a massive oak cup, presented by the same officer for lawn tennis. The grouping of this lawn-tennis trophy is very artistic. On the west wall above a group of boxing gloves is placed Major Fraser Hore's cup for boxing. Towards the east, the athletics' room opens into a room of smaller size, utilized as a dressing room for the athletes. The whole of this place was very effectively decorated with the flags of all nations. On the other side of the hall is the Billiard-room, with two tables. Here we noticed another prize given by Major G. W. Roughton, B. V. Artillery, for billiards. Further on are the drawing and dining rooms, and still further, the chambers of the Club, of which there are eleven. They are nice, airy and clean-looking rooms, each having its own bath-room, and they provide living at the Club, estimated to cost only Rs. 65 a month, all told.

Long before 9 o'clock members and guests commenced pouring in, and by half-past-nine the rooms were crowded. Lieut.-Col. Jackson, C.I.E., of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, was the first of the visitors to arrive; then came Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. H. Bayley, of the Bombay Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. The Bombay Light Horse also turned up in great force, and very nearly three-fourths of the B. V. Artillery were present.

Major Roughton, the President of the Club, assisted by Lieut. J. P. Cornforth, one of the Vice-Presidents, did the honours of the evening. In the Athletic-room, an alternate series of class displays and assaults-at-arms, kept the spectators well amused. Sergeant Instructor Wilmore, Gymnasium Instructor of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who has been engaged by the Club to give instruction in all infantry arms, deserves credit for the way in which he has brought up the different classes. It was a stirring sight to see a whole class go through the several cuts and guards in perfect time, and when the ranks were turned to face one another, the click of the sticks as they met put the finishing touch to a very creditable display.

Captain Nicholson, the other Vice-President of the Club, presided in the drawing-room, where till a late hour instrumental and vocal music was the order of the evening. Never has the Volunteer Club entertained such a number of members and guests, as it did on that evening, and the sight must have been instructive as well as reassuring to the Commandants and Officers of the several regiments of Volunteers in Bombay. One gentleman had the patience to count the visitors as they entered, and according to his calculation there were two hundred and fifty-seven persons in the Club-rooms between the hours of 8-30 and 12.

To Major Roughton, Captain Nicholson, and Lieutenant Cornforth, along with the other members of the present Volunteer Club Committee, must be given the credit for the admirable arrangements. The flags and bunting were kindly lent by Messrs. Watson and Co., and Messrs. Green and Read were good enough to let the Club have the plants, which formed a very conspicuous part of the decorations.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to point out what, perhaps, I ought to have done in my first letter, that you do not do justice to the Government of Sir James Fergusson in your leader of the 21st instant, when you say that "the local Government declined to legislate on the subject then, their belief being that any interference with the operations of the unqualified practitioners might press unduly upon the poor, and that at all events until the number of qualified medical men had increased, it would be better not to deal with the question." As a matter of fact, however, the Government of Sir James Fergusson strongly supported the demand of the Grant College Medical Society. It was rather on account of asking too much of a good thing, the desire of the Bombay Government to extend the Act to the whole of our Indian Empire, that the Bill was wrecked at the door of the Government of India.

In a letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India, "his Excellency in Council approved of the priniciple on which the draft Bill had been framed, and was of opinion that since ample means had been provided by the State for the education and graduation in Medicine and Surgery of qualified professional men, it became necessary that both such persons and the public should be protected against the unauthorised assumption of medical titles, by persons who may have no adequate qualifications to practice." In this letter the Bombay Government pleaded the case of the local medical profession so well, and put it forward so clearly, that I shall allow the official document to speak for me. In para. 5 of this letter, they say: "The Legal Practitioners Act XVIII. of 1879 imposes restrictions on the practice of law by unqualified persons, and his Excellency the Governor in Council sees no good reason why the practice of medicine should not be as fitly restricted as that of law. Indeed, these appear to his Excellency in Council stronger reasons for restricting the unauthorised practice of medicine than that of law." You will thus see that the Bombay Government, at any rate, was not "in search of an apology for letting things alone," although there may have been a strong desire for such an apology in other quarters. In fact, no better champion could have been found to espouse the cause of the local medical profession, and to carry it to a successful issue, than the Government of Sir James Fergusson. But the Fates ordained it otherwise. In an evil hour, the Government of Bombay, in their zeal for the cause they had espoused, were led away into a demand whose rejection was a foregone conclusion. When the Committee of the G. C. M. Society presented the draft Medical Registration Act to the Bombay Government through their able chairman, and the then Principal of the G. M. College, Dr. Henry Cook, it was distinctly stated, that "should it receive the sanction of Government, steps may be taken to bring in an Act which may legalise the registration of all practitioners of medicine (qualified, of course,) in the City of Bombay." This limited demand of the Society, and through it, of the local medical profession, shows that they were quite aware of the difficulties in the way of a general Act. But as I have already said, the Government of Bombay thought it otherwise. In para. 6 of their letter, "his Excellency in Council was of opinion that such a measure, if introduced, should not be confined in its operations to the town and island of Bombay alone, or even to one Presidency, but should have a wider application." On the strength of this para., the Supreme Government invited the opinions of other local-Governments and administrations; a large majority vetoed against its *general* application for reasons, which I shall examine later on. But at the same time there was by no means a despicable array of opinions for the Act, even to the extent of making it generally applicable. One thing, however, was clear, almost all the opinions thus invited were in the main agreed as to the reasonableness and the desirability of such an Act for large cities like Bombay and Calcutta. But the Supreme Government stuck to the very letter of the unfortunate demand of the Bombay Government for *general* legislation. Perhaps in their desire "to find an apology for letting things alone," they refused to shift the various opinions in the light of the demand of the G. C. M. Society for a local Medical Act. Hence the final resolution was, that "the Governor-General in Council did not considar it expedient to undertake any general legislation on the subject" and there the mattter ended.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 23. J.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As witnesses in connection with the P. W. Department are shortly to be examined before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission I take the liberty of drawing their attention to the state of the subordinate service of the department. The promotion in the subordinate branch of the service is very slow, and guided in many cases by favoritism, no attention being paid to training and efficiency. The Civil Engineers of the department have of late improved their own status by repeated representations to the Secretary of State for India, leaving the subordinates, however, to labor under difficulties, which no officer ever cares to remove. It is observed that many of the witnesses who have hitherto been examined appear to speak of their own grievances or of their class, and do not take a wide view of the Department in which they are concerned. The Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers, and probably examiners, will come as witnesses, and the subordinate branch will not be represented. It is, therefore, desirable that the head of the department should nominate at least one of the efficient and experienced upper subordinates as a witness before the Sub-Committee. I think that unless the tone of the subordinate service is improved, there will be no attraction to the educated youth to enter it. You will be surprised to learn that if two L. C. E.'s, who pass their examination at the same time, are admitted to the department, one as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (salary Rs. 250), and the other as an Overseer, 3rd grade (salary Rs. 60), the former has the chance of rising to the 1st grade Assistant Engineership (salary Rs 500) within about four years, while the latter is kept in the Overseer's grade for about twelve years, or even more before he is promoted to the rank of Supervisor, 2nd grade (salary Rs. 150).—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read Mr. Boccarro's evidence before the Public Service Commision, on behalf of a community that has suddenly begun to style itself "East-Indian." He states that these East-Indians are the descendants of the old Portuguese settlers. They are nothing of the kind. This story is neither ethnologically nor historically true. Their language, their mode of life, their dress and their ignorance was enough to prove the contrary.

An overwhelming majority of their women still retain the native dress. That of the bulk of the male population is but an apology for a dhotar, and has not the faintest resemblance to a pair of trousers. Their language—a wretched dialect of Mahratti—betrays their origin. Those East-Indians who have risen above this original and primitive condition of their race cultivate a sort of Portuguese which is only intelligible to themselves.

In a community made up of such elements there is, no doubt, a vast room for improvement, and every encouragement in the right direction would be welcome. Mr. Boccarro's efforts are probably well-meant, but he has assurredly not improved the condition of his community by his ill-timed and, allow me to say, ill-tuned, claims.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	53	45	52	95	49	61	51	18
July 23, Saturday	...	..	0	5	0	10	0	15
" 24, Sunday	0	2	2	0	2	0	...	...
Total...	55	45	55	0	51	71	51	33
Total corresponding date of last year ...	75	32	80	52	76	57	78	27

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
24th July up to 10 a. m.	2	20
Previously registered	49	8
	51	28

WHO IS RIGHT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your article the other day on the reply of the Government of India to the Presidency Association's protest against retrenchment seems to me to be eminently just. But it does not carry us far, and it leaves us with the uncomfortable suspicion that somebody in high place has blundered, either in his arithmetic, or in his estimate of the willingness of the people of this Presidency to leave their arithmetic behind them whenever they go to those heights whereon the voice of authority makes itself heard. I know as much about this question as the Government and the newspapers have let me know, and if there is one thing which has been made more of than another in recent expositions of the educational policy of the Government of Bombay, it has been a curtailment of the financial resources of the Government, which to Lord Reay's pain and grief has hampered them in their educational work, and has forced them to make proposals for putting upon other shoulders a part of that work of higher education which the Government, the Education Commission, and the public have hitherto concurred in believing ought for many years to come to remain in Government charge. I have a pretty good memory, yet all I can remember having heard urged by the head of the local administration in extenuation of the proposal to withdraw from its work and responsibilities in connection with the Deccan College—apart from a not very impressive attempt to show that the scheme would not work so badly after all—is that the financial necessities of the Supreme Government restricted the Bombay Government and constrained them to unpopular courses. But I will not trust to my memory alone. Turn, Sir, to your file, and see whether, on the 29th of April, his Excellency did not say this in the hearing of your reporter:—

Roughly speaking the reduction on this year's educational estimates as compared with last year's may be taken at one lakh. We shall endeavour to make this reduction as little felt as possible . . . . . If financial necessity prohibits expansions and improvement when they are desirable, and estimates can be increased no institution at present existing will be found to have suffered materially. Government have been much gratified to see how keenly the educational work of the past has been appreciated by the native public, and the anxiety with which the mere rumour of educational retrenchment was received was most creditable. I trust however that my remarks will tend somewhat to allay that anxiety, and will dissipate groundless alarm. If private effort and individual zeal are redoubled, even retrenchment may prove to have its useful side.

Now this tells us as plainly as words can tell us that retrenchment in their educational expenditure had been forced upon the Government of this Presidency by the Supreme Government. There can be no mistake about that. Besides you will see that while the Presidency Association let figures alone, and based their protest upon the general allegation that the Local Government had been hampered in developing their educational work by the economies imposed upon them in the new provincial contracts, Lord Reay named a specific sum. The educational estimates, he said, were a lakh less than those of last year, but the Government would endeavour to make the reduction as little as felt as possible. And yet, on the face of this, the Government of India, as is shown in your Simla telegram the other day, tell us that the Presidency Association are under a complete misunderstanding, that there has been no reduction, but that we are on the other hand a few lakhs better off than we were under the old contract.

Now, Sir, although you know much about many things, it is hopeless to expect that you can throw light upon this discrepancy. You confessed as much on Friday, and an editor's confession that he is in search of enlightenment is too rare a spectacle to be wantonly disturbed. I must appeal from you to those who know all about it, even to Lord Reay himself, who as having had all to do with the propagation of those beliefs which the Supreme Government roundly set down as misunderstandings is as much entitled to give an explanation as we are to ask it from him. His Excellency took some of us into his confidence on the subject—at least we thought he did—and he did his best to make us believe in a certain financial *force majeure* to which he was unwillingly compelled to bow. I only tell you what is in my memory, and I think in the memory of others, when I say that he did not altogether succeed in this, and from what I hear, though I have no direct knowledge on the subject, it was partly because of lingering doubts of some of those whom his Excellency had in private not quite satisfied on the point that the appeal to the Supreme Government was decided on.

But I am trespassing upon forbidden ground in dealing with impressions brought away from morning conferences at Malabar Point and with the origin of memorials. Better will it be to hold to patent facts. Here is a manifest discrepancy between the Local Government on the one hand, apologizing for an unpopular educational policy on the ground that its resources have been curtailed, and the Supreme Government on the other, telling us that this is altogether wrong, that so far from these resources having been curtailed they have been increased by a good round sum. I do not ask you or any non-official contributor to tell me on which side the truth lies. The answer must come from one source only—the source namely whence originated, on the strength of such declarations as that which I have quoted above, the belief which the Government of India are now good enough to tell us is a misconception.—Yours, &c.,

PERPLEXED.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On reading the evidence of Mr. Couldrey before the Public Service Commission, on which you have commented to-day, anent appointments and promotions in the Assay Office, an outsider cannot but come to one of two conclusions—either that the witness was a little too outspoken, or that the Assay Master, being averse to gentlemen probationers being pitchforked into office as assistants without capacity for doing good work, has made Mr. Couldrey his mouthpiece. And yet the way in which the witness interrupted his official chief by saying that a big salary brought social status rebuts the latter hypothesis. But in justice to the Government the witness ought to have mentioned the fact that, besides his pay, he derives a large sum every year in the shape of fees for gold assay, which is all done in the Assay office during office hours, and with Government utensils and stores to boot, and which ought in all fairness to be credited to Government. He ought further to have stated that the Assay office gets at least six months in the year half day over time, when the "musters" to be assayed exceed a fixed number, which nevertheless could be easily done within office hours.

With reference to the employment of natives as assistants, Mr. Couldrey is reported to have said that there was a native assistant at one time who did not do the work satisfactorily. The Assay Master went further and said that he would not have natives as assistants, not because of their unfitness for the work, but because they would come in contact with native merchants, and hence could not be trusted. It would be interesting to know on what experience of the natives this opinion is based.

Now to come to the evidence of the Mint Master, he says that he has no objection to employ natives as engineers if they are duly qualified. May I ask whether he ever attempted to get a qualified native on a vacancy occurring and failed to get any. The Mint doors are popularly supposed to be closed against natives so far as appointments over Rs. 200 are concerned. It is a fact beyond dispute that young lads, Europeans or Eurasians, not as many years old as other natives are old in the service, are brought in the office, and as Mr. Couldrey says of his own Department, taught by the native head clerk whom they supersede, simply because the latter happens to be a native. Can the Mint Master allege that he cannot find qualified men to hold the place of accountant or assistant to the Mint Master, the salaries attached to these posts being Rs. 600 and Rs. 900, respectively? I hope these matters will be carefully considerd by the Commission.—Yours, &c.,

July 23. A NATIVE.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles of impurities, hardens the gums, prevents caries, stops decay, gives to the breath a peculiar purity and freshness, and a delightful fragrance to the mouth. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Floriline" or "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and flower herbs, is delicious to the taste, and is recommended by the faculty throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 38, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Poona on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there were also present the Hon. Sir M. Melvill, Knight, C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. J. B. Naylor, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Waasdev Barve, C.I.E.

HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT.

The Hon. J. B. Richey formally moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to maindars. The motion was agreed to and the Bill was allowed to pass.

TODA GIRAS ALLOWANCES.

The discussion on the second reading of this Bill was resumed. The Hon. K. T. Telang had given notice to move an amendment omitting a portion of section 3 of the Act, which provides that the allowance should be continued only to lineal male heirs in male descent of the first recipient thereof under British rule. He, however, withdrew the amendment.

The Hon. J. B. Richey moved an amendment to section 3 of the Bill, making it read: "Every toda giras allowance is continuable hereditarily of the lineal male heirs in male descent of the first recipient thereof under British rule, provided that on the failure of such heirs the allowance shall, whenever the Governor in Council has already so directed, or shall hereafter so direct, be continuable hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of a brother of the first recipient of such allowance under British rule." In so doing the honourable gentleman said: The object of the amendment is to give legal effect to the executive standing orders on the subject of succession to toda giras allowances. So far as this section is concerned, it is merely to give validity to existing standing orders, and as one of these orders is that the widow of the last recipient failing male heir shall be allowed the annuity during life-time, this provision should be made, that the allowance shall duly be payable during life-time of the widow. The Hon. Kazi Shahbudin called attention at the last meeting of the Council to allowances in pursuance of the settlements in 1862-63, in which provision was made in failure of heirs in direct male line, and Kazi Shahbudin calling attention to this indicated that he was not quite sure that the discretion, which is provided in section 3, as to the continuance of these allowances on the failure of direct heir or heirs of the brother of the first recipient under British rule, fully represented the existing state of the rules. It appeared to me there was no question about as to this. I have compared the Bill with the rules made in 1863, which are to the effect that in case of failure of heirs in the male line, if the Revenue Commissioner finds any hardships occur, the brother of the first recipient is allowed to succeed. That is the rule, and under these rules a large number of allowances has been declared continuable through the brother of the first recipient. Indeed, hundreds have been made since 1863 under the settlement which embodied that privilege. There is therefore no question as to this proposal properly representing the existing rules and procedure. But as we want to make the Bill as consistent as possible with the existing law, I ask you to make an amendment to the proviso, making it read: "Provided that on failure of such heirs the allowance, or some portion thereof, shall, whenever the Governor in Council has already so directed, or shall hereafter so direct, be continuable hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of a brother of the first recipient of such allowance under British rule." I propose to make an exception to this to meet particular cases by substituting for section 6, as it appears in the Bill: "(1) Nothing in this Act applies to a toda giras allowance, which has already been alienated." This will meet the cases of alienated allowances. Then Mr. Telang proposes an amendment in section 6, by which the date before which the alienation should be recognised be altered from the 19th November 1886. The date of the publication of the Act should be taken as the date from which the allowance should be recognised. I see no great objection to that; the object which should be kept in sight in these presumptive provisions is that no *bona fide* alienation is invalidated by the Act not giving it representative action at all, and there is room left for people interested in securing the alienation heredirarily by any collusive means. Therefore, in accepting Mr. Telang's suggestion that the date of passing of the Act should be substituted for 19th November, I have also to ask that only *bona fide* and complete transfers should be recognised. Therefore I propose that the test of the transfer should be registered before the Act, and that the provision as regards alienation shall be—(a) If the instrument purporting or operating to effect such alienation has *before the date on which this Act comes into force* been registered under any law for the time being in force, relating to the registration of documents; (b) or if the said instrument not being compulsorily registrable and not having been registered under any such law as aforesaid *has been executed before the date on which this Act comes into force*, and is presented for inspection, together with a copy thereof for record, at any time within six months after the *said date*, to the Collector of the District in which such allowance is payable; or (c) if, when such alienation has not been effected by an instrument, proof thereof is produced within the period, and to the Collector aforesaid." Then it has been suggested that it will be useful for the Courts, if the Act should provide some single proof of the validity of the transfer, and I have therefore to move an additional amendment, which is this—(2) "When any instrument is presented to a Collector, under clause (b) he shall, before returning the same, endorse thereon, under his signature and official seal, the date of such presentation. When proof of alienation is produced before a Collector, under clause (c), he shall give to the alience, a certificate under his signature and official seal, that the toda giras allowance so alienated is not subject to the provisions of this Act." Mr. Telang has given notice of another amendment to substitute "one year" for "six months." Six months are allowed for inspection. We only know of fourteen instances at present, in which, alien

no doubt, desirable in themselves, but they are only means to one end. The end is the perfection of Municipal government, the attainment, in the highest possible degree, of those conditions which will secure to the inhabitants of the city, health, convenience and comfort, and which will enable the city to maintain its place amongst the finest cities of the world, without imposing upon the people undue taxation. I am sure that I rightly interpret the intentions of Government when I say that this was the main object with which they commissioned me, in consultation with the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr Ollivant, to draft the Bill which is now before the Council; I can testify to the fact that the provisions of the Bill, from first to last, have been carefully designed to effect this object, and I do not doubt that the hon. members of this Council will approach its consideration and deal with it in all its stages with this object in view. It is nearly a century ago since the first Municipal enactment for the City of Bombay was passed. That was a very simple provision enacted by Parliament in the year 1793, which empowered Justices of the Peace, assembled at their General or Quarter Sessions at Bombay, "To appoint scavengers for cleaning the streets, to order watching and repairing of the streets as they shall judge necessary," and to assess houses, buildings and grounds, in order to defray the expenses, at a rate not exceeding one-twentieth of their annual value. Between that time and the present the affairs of the City of Bombay have always enjoyed a large share of the attention of the Indian Legislature, both Supreme and Local. I need not trouble the Council with details. I will only say that at this moment there are no less than 11 Acts of the local Legislature, relating exclusively to the Bombay Municipality. If, therefore, the length of the present Bill, with its 528 sections, creates surprise, I must explain that, if passed, it will take the place of all these eleven enactments in the statute book, containing between them 417 sections, and of several rules and orders which have been passed under, them, and that it, moreover, supplies provisions on many new and very important and useful matters, which the existing Municipal enactments either do not deal, with at all, or provide for very imperfectly. The principal of the existing enactments is Bo. Act III. of 1872. That Act was passed only fifteen years ago, but its administrative provisions were not essentially different from those of the preceding Municipal Act, Bo. A. III. 1865, which again were copied without much alteration from two Acts passed by the Government of India for all the three presidency towns of India in 1856. The two last mentioned Acts were prepared at a time when Municipal institutions were only beginning to be tried in this country, and it was impossible for the Government to know what special provisions would be adapted to the peculiar requirements of Oriental towns, and so it happened that, with few exceptions, the provisions of these two Acts were taken almost bodily from English statutes. Thus the Municipal law in force in Bombay for the last thirty years has been obtained almost exclusively from English sources, and but little attempt has hitherto been made to shape and adjust it to the local conditions of that city. In the meantime, also, Bombay has been making immense strides in everything that lends importance to a city. Within it have sprung up a great number of mills and other manufactories, which whilst they are a source of employment and profit to large classes of the inhabitants, are on the other hand the cause of new species of nuisances and danger to the community at large, which it is absolutely necessary that the Municipality should have power to control. The population which in 1871 was found to be in round numbers 6½ lakhs, had increased in 1881 to 7¾ lakhs, and is now, probably, not far short of 8¼ lakhs. The last quarter of a century has seen Bombay brought into connection by railway with Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and the Punjab, and it is now the focus towards which all the principal railway systems of this vast Empire converge. The importance of this fact to Bombay may be estimated when it is remembered that the total mileage of Indian railways is now approaching 16,000 miles. The opening of the Suez Canal and the development of trade in the country have added enormously to the ocean-borne traffic which is either shipped or landed at its port. Figures, with which I have been obligingly supplied by the Collector of Customs, exemplify the immense expansion of the trade of Bombay during this period in a remarkable manner. Five and twenty years ago, *i.e.*, in the year 1862-63, the total number of steamers entered at the port of Bombay was 105, with a tonnage of about 80,000 tons; last year, 1886-87, the number entered was 1,816, with a tonnage of over 1½ millions of tons. The total value of the trade, *i.e.*, of imports and exports together, amounted in 1862-63 to a little over £59,000,000 sterling; it last year exceeded 84½ millions. And as illustrating the growth of our city in importance, comparatively with the two other presidency-towns, I may mention that Bombay's share of the total foreign trade of British India (exclusive of Government transactions), which stood at 27 per cent. in 1878-79, has since, year by year, steadily increased, till in 1885-86 it was nearly 44 per cent. Calcutta's share was in 1878-79, 44 per cent., and it has since steadily fallen off, until in 1885-86 it was only 36 per cent. The share enjoyed by Madras has in the meantime continued pretty constant at about 5 per cent. To these statistics, I may add the following, which have been kindly given to by Mr. Charles, the present Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. In 1854 the Municipal revenue was a little over 15 lakhs only. In the following year it was increased to nearly 33 lakhs. In 1881 it had grown to 33¾ lakhs, and in the last year, 1886-87, it exceeded 48 lakhs. In addition to this ordinary revenue, the Municipality has raised loans during the last 25 years, which, including the Vehar Water-works debt due to Government, aggregate 223 lakhs; and other loans to the extent of 106 lakhs, for the completion of the Tansa Water-works; and 50 lakhs, to complete the drainage and house-connections in the city, are in early contemplation. These figures, I think, illustrate more vividly than any words of mine could, the pre-eminent position which, during the last quarter of a century, the City of Bombay has obtained for itself in our Indian Empire, and the magnitude of the interests confided to its Municipal authorities. The Act of 1872 under which, as I have said, the Municipal affairs of the city have for the last fifteen years been conducted was amended by the Act No. IV which this Council passed in 1878, and hon. members will observe from the frequent references to the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 in the margin of the Bill now before us, that these two Acts together, at present, guide and control the Municipal government of the city. The amending Act of 1878 was, however, no more than a temporary measure. It left many difficulties unsolved, and the late Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who introduced it, was, I know, fully alive to the fact that in a few years an entirely new consolidating enactment would be required. In May, 1881, Mr. Ollivant became Municipal Commissioner, and he found the Corporation already engaged in considering what amendments were necessary in the Municipal Acts. Hon. members will find in Government Selection No. 178 a long series of "proposals for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Acts" extending over the years 1881 to 1885, and emanating partly from the Corporation, partly from the Town Council, and partly from the Municipal Commissioner. There is also a "Blue Book," referred to at pp. 65-66 of the above Selections, in which Mr. Ollivant, at the request of Government, submitted in November 1882, a revised Bill embodying the recommendations heretofore made by the Corporation and the Town Council and himself, with such further modifications as his later experience of Municipal administration suggested to him. In January 1883, the Corporation appointed a Committee "to consider and report in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, what amendments in the existing Municipal Acts may, in the opinion of the Corporation, be desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme. A second Committee was afterwards appointed by the Corporation for this same purpose, and their report, which was generally approved by the Corporation, was submitted to Government by their chairman, who is at present the hon. member of this Council, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, and is printed *in extenso* at p.p. 69-100 of the Government Selection No. 178. It is right that I should mention that the Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, was absent from Bombay for the greater part of the time that this Committee sat, and that he, consequently, participated but little, if at all, in its deliberations. But although absent from Bombay, Mr. Ollivant was for three months in 1883 very usefully engaged in inquiring into the methods of Municipal administration in England. The Corporation, with much wisdom, requested him to remain in England for three months on special duty for this purpose, and having been associated subsequently with Mr. Ollivant in the preparation of the Bill which is before us, I can bear witness to the great use which that gentleman must have made of this opportunity. When we were deputed in the early rains of 1885 to draw up a new Municipal Bill in consultation, I found in Mr. Ollivant a coadjutor, who not only was fully cognisant of every detail of the work of the Bombay Municipality, and of all its intricacies and difficulties, but one, also, who was deeply versed in the municipal and sanitary legislations of the United Kingdom and of many of her Colonies. For the completeness of the provisions on each of the numerous subjects with which this important Bill deals, and for their adaptedness to the circumstances of their city, the people of Bombay are entirely indebted to their late Municipal Commissioner; and it is a matter of very great regret that he should have been compelled by ill-health—ill-health brought on by his too zealous labours on behalf of the city—to take furlough before the Bill on which he bestowed such infinite pains could be introduced into this Council. I fear there are many valuable provisions in the Bill of which I shall be able to give but a very imperfect explanation, but of which the importance and necessity could be demonstrated by my late colleague, were he present, in a manner which would readily carry conviction. During our short official intercourse, I have, however, learnt many things, of which, I confess, I had no previous knowledge, and during the careful scrutiny which the details of the Bill will, no doubt, undergo in Select Committee, I shall endeavour to give the reasons which led us to frame its several provisions as we find them. My Lord, the Bill which has thus been drawn by myself, under the guidance and with the able assistance of Mr. Ollivant, is the outcome of his great local experience and of his very extensive acquaintance with the municipal and sanitary laws of other parts of the world; but we have also had before us all the amendments and improvements from time to time suggested by the Corporation and the Town Council, which are to be found in the Government Selections already referred to; and it will, I think, be found, on examination, that we have generally adopted those suggestions, and that where we have not done so, it has been because more recent experience, or a fuller knowledge of facts, has satisfied us that public interests would be better served by the adoption of some other course. If I were to attempt to speak of each of the subjects dealt with in the Bills, my speech would extend to a length which at this stage of the discussion of it would be quite unwarrantable. I will only say, generally, that the object kept in view in framing the Bill now before the citizens of Bombay the greatest possible efficiency in Municipal services with most complete possible control over expenditure. Many of the provisions in the chapters relating to drainage, water-supply, buildings, and sanitations are strict, perhaps even severe; some may even be found by the Select Committee to be unsuited to the conditions of life in the native quarters of the city; these are points to which I cordially invite the attention of the native gentlemen who interest themselves in the Bill and of the hon. native members of this Council. The Bill, if it should pass into law, is likely to take a permanent place in the Statute-Book, and although we may desire that the provisions of such an important enactment should be thorough and effectual, there is no wish to impose restrictions which would needlessly run counter to popular sentiments or harass, or annoy the people. But there is one portion of the Bill on which hon. members will, perhaps, expect that I should submit a more full explanation, viz., that part of it which regulates the future Municipal constitution. This does not appear to me, in the present condition of things, to be the most important portion of the Bill; there are other portions of it which are much more urgently required, and the future successful operation of the law depends, I think, in a far greater degree upon the careful amendment of its executive provisions than upon any contemplated change in the constitution of the Municipality. But a revision of the whole law involved a re-consideration of this part of it also, and, as I have stated, the Corporation submitted in 1884 certain recommendations on this point, in connection with the impetus which was given in the time of the late Viceroy to the development of local self-government generally throughout India. Great care has been taken in drafting clause 2 of the Bill which treats of the Municipal constitution, to render the provisions regarding the qualifications and disqualifications of electors and candidates, the conduct of elections, the appointment of the Town Council, the proceedings of the Corporation and Town Council, and the respective duties and powers of the Corporation, the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner clear and free from ambiguity. These are matters in which the present Municipal Acts are especially defective, and no pains have been spared to make the Bill as free from such defects as possible, although, I do not doubt, that there may be still much room for improvement. With regard to the constitution itself, no very radical changes are proposed, and I will offer a few observations in explanation of this fact. Your Excellency, in the mother-country, the history of Municipal institutions is a part of the history of the people; but no such provision as all the amendments and improvements from time to time suggested by the Corporation and the Town Council, which are to be found in the Government Selections already referred to; and it will, I think, be found, on examination, that we have generally adopted those suggestions, and that where we have not done so, it has been because more recent experience, or a fuller knowledge of facts, has satisfied us that public interests would be better served by the adoption of some other course. If I were to attempt to speak of each of the subjects dealt with in the Bills, my speech would extend to a length which at this stage of the discussion of it would be quite unwarrantable. 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the people. And those results have been obtained in, perhaps, the most unfavourable population group to deal with in the whole presidency and in one of the most densely-populated cities any where to be met with." A constitution under which such results as these have been achieved is one which should, I think, be continued. At least, it should not in the face of previous failures, be in any way seriously altered, without grave reason. Moreover, no such alteration has been asked for. I am not aware that any application has been made by the ratepayers, or by the general public of Bombay, for any change in the Municipal constitution. As I have already shown, no thought was entertained before 1883 of altering the constitution, and the recommendations of the two Committees of the Corporation appointed about that time to consider what amendments were desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme are contained in the report which is printed at pp. 69-72 of the Government Selection No. 178. They are in effect—(1) that the number of members of the Corporation be raised from 64 to 72; (2) that the respective functions of check and control vested in the Corporation and Town Council be in no way lessened; (3) that the chairman of the Town Council be elected by that Council; (4) that the position and duties of the Commissioner remain unaltered; and (5) that his appointment continue to be made by Government. But Mr. Ollivant, for reasons which are very clearly set forth in his letter to Government, No. 2309 of 18th May 1885, printed at pp. 101-105 of the Government Selection No. 178, was desirous of inducing the representatives of the Bombay tax-payers to take an active part in the Municipal government of the city, by sharing with the Commissioner the executive power and responsibility. This idea was to assimilate the Municipality to the English models by requiring the Town Council to distribute itself into sub-committees, each of which, with the Municipality Commissioner as chairman, should have charge of one or more branches of the executive work of the Municipality. This view commended itself to me, as being an important step in the direction of real self-government, and the first draft of our Bill was devised to give effect to it. That draft proposed to deprive the Commissioner of the executive authority, and to vest such authority in sub-committees of the Town Council, of which the Commissioner would be the chairman. The draft was referred by Government to the Corporation, for the favour of their opinion, and hon. members will find from para. 10 of their Chairman's letter, No. 1943 of 1886, which is printed at pp. 105-107 of the Government Selection No. 178, that that body disapproved of the proposed change. Government did not press the new departure when those in whose interest it was suggested were unwilling to accept it, and the Bill had therefore to be entirely recast. It appears that there does not exist in Bombay the class of gentlemen upon whom Municipal institutions in England so greatly depend—gentlemen who are both able and willing to devote a considerable share of their time and attention without remuneration, or for comparatively little remuneration, to local public affairs, and to incur the responsibility which participation in the conduct of such affairs necessarily involves. I may mention that the first draft Bill also proposed that, following English precedents, the "Corporation" should henceforward be called "the "Municipal Council" and "the Town Council," "the Standing Committee." In reference to the views of the Corporation, which were in favour of retaining the old names, the existing nomenclature has been restored in the present Bill; but I venture to hope that this Council may see fit to adopt the amended names. The so-called "Corporation" is in reality the Municipal Council, and although it is by its constitution, a body corporate, there is no part in the functions which it discharges which requires this fact. If the body is designated a Council, each member of it is necessarily a Councillor, a term which not only implies dignity, but is also much more convenient and simple than the term "member of the Corporation." The ugly words "Corporator" and "Corporatior" I leave out of account altogether. The "Town Council" is a clear misnomer. The body which bears that name is not a distinct Council; it is a Committee selected from the members of the Corporation, and it performs vicariously the duties of the Corporation. It is, in fact, a standing committee of the Corporation, and it would seem fitting that it should be so called. The term "*Town Council*" is quite inappropriate. In England a Municipal Council is popularly called the Town Council, if it is the council of a town. But Bombay has for many years past discarded that appellation, and with every right claims to be a city. A *Town* Council in a city is evidently mis-named; however, the *town* of Bombay meant orginally only the Fort; when what we now recognise as the city was intended the division of the Island of Bombay was called "the Town." The word "town" still survives in the term "presidency-town" and under the Government of India's enactment Justices of the Peace are still appointed "for the town of Bombay." The Government of India in their Legislative Department have not yet recognized our claim to be a city; but that I submit is no reason why we in our local enactments should speak of a "*Town* Council" when, for all other purposes, we call Bombay a city. In the Bill which is before us, the wishes of the Corporation have been followed, not only in this matter of nomenclature, but also in other more important particulars. Upon their suggestions, the number of members of the Corporation is proposed to be raised from 64 to 72. This is, in my opinion, not inexpedient. The number of members is already very large, and the more that number is increased the greater will be the difficulty in obtaining the prompt disposal of business by the Corporation. Upon the recommendation of the Corporation, also, it is proposed that two members of that body be elected by the Fellows of the University and by the Chamber of Commerce. Another proposal of the Corporation which has been accepted is that the Town Council shall have power to elect their own chairman. In some points, however, Government have not been able to concur with the Corporation. They are, for instance, of opinion, that it will promote the despatch of business, if the Commissioner is *ex-officio* a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council; and in view of the unwillingness of the Corporation that the Town Council should share with the Commissioner the executive administration, it appears to be absolutely necessary to provide for the possible need of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The experience of the last few years is that the work is increasing far beyond the capacity of any one officer, and although provision is made in section 67 of the Bill by which the Commissioner will be able to depute many of his duties under his control and subject to revision by him, to Municipal officers, it is still feared that the work of the Municipal Commissioner may be too great for one man. The only other important feature of the constitutional provisions of the Bill which I need trouble the Council to notice is the careful attempt which has been made to define the respective functions and duties of the three Municipal authorities —the Corporation, the Town Council and the Commissioner. The idea that the Commissioner should be simply the executive officer of the Corporation, obeying and carrying out the behests of that body and of the Town Council, does not appear to accord with the lines of the constitution as at present existing. The great success of the administration of the last 22 years is, no doubt, very largely due to the fact that "the entire executive power and responsibility" have been vested in the Commissioner, who is an officer specially selected by Government for this very important and difficult post. The history of Municipalities in other parts of the world in which the administration is vested exclusively in an elective body does not encourage us to think that in a city like Bombay, such a system would answer; and as I have endeavoured to show, our own experience in Bombay teaches us that we should adhere to the system which we already have. The interests centered in Bombay, are not merely local; the proper administration of its Municipal affairs, is a matter of vital importance to the whole Presidency, to the whole of India. On all these grounds, it seems to me to be imperative, not only that the existing position and authority of the Commissioner should be maintained, but also that, in order to avoid all future conflict of authority, and overlapping of jurisdiction, the respective powers and duties of the Corporation, the Town Council and the Commissioner should be explicitly defined. This is also of importance, I think, for the credit and usefulness of the Corporation itself. To those who take an interest in the progress of popular institutions in this country, it is obvious that such bodies as the Corporation cannot reasonably be expected to acquit themselves satisfactorily of their public duties, unless their sphere of action is well defined. The principles upon which the division of duties and powers has been made in the Bill are stated in para. 17 of the statement of objects and reasons. It is impossible for me to attempt on this occasion to explain their application in detail. This is a matter which will, no doubt, receive very careful attention at the hands of the Select Committee, and it is possible that that Committee may see fit to make several alterations. I am not prepared to say that I myself concur in all the allotments of authority in the Bill, as it stands, and, it is very likely that after interchanges of views with the hon. members who will form the Select Committee, my opinion will change even in respect of some of the instances in which I at present think the Bill is right. But I would invite the special attention of the members to paras. 66, 68, 92 and 113 and 116 of the Bill, under which the exercise by the Commissioner of any power with which the Bill will invest him is strictly limited by the provisoes—(1) that he will be bound by budget provisions; (2) that he cannot enter into any but minor contracts, without the approval of the Town Council; (3) that he cannot dispose of any Municipal property, exceeding in value Rs. 500, without the approval of either the Town Council or the Corporation; and (4) that he cannot draw a rupee from the Municipal Fund, except on a cheque countersigned by a member of the Town Council and the Municipal Secretary, who are strictly enjoined not to countersign any cheque, until they have satisfied themselves that the Commissioner has due authority for the proposed expenditure. The Bill has been drawn with the full knowledge that it will be very widely discussed by the public and by the Corporation, and that many changes and improvements will be suggested before it is finally passed. I am not instructed that it is the desire of Government to adhere to any particular provisions of the Bill, if it can be shown that some other would be more suitable or more workable. The object of the Bill is, I repeat, the promotion of the best interests of the City of Bombay, and not the enforcement of any fixed, unalterable views. In conclusion, it may be convenient that I should state the course which is contemplated with respect to the progress of this Bill through Council. It will be seen from section 23 that the time prescribed for the first elections under the Bill is in January and February, 1888, and all the other dates throughout the Bill are fixed with reference to those elections. But these dates were inserted at a time when it was hoped that the Bill would be introduced into Council last rains. They will now all need to be made a year later. To permit of the first elections being made under the new laws, even in January and February, 1889, it will be necessary that the Bill be passed by this Council in the ensuing cold weather. The Select Committee will, it is hoped, be able to meet in October, and to submit their report before the end of this year. If that can be accomplished, the second reading may be taken on some convenient day, during the cold weather session in Bombay. I beg now to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the City of Bombay, be read a first time.

The debate was continued by the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Sir M. Melvill, and his Excellency the Governor, and the Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, after which the Council adjourned.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

The following is the text of the reply which the Government of India have sent to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association on the Educational policy of the Government of Bombay:—

Simla, the 19th July 1887.

Gentlemen,—I Am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council to reply to a memorial from the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, dated April 4th, and forwarded under your signatures.

The memorial states that the Bombay Presidency Association has heard with deep concern that the financial exigencies of the Government of India are thought to be of so pressing a nature as to necessitate a reduction in the educational expenditure of the Empire. "The proposed transfer of the Deccan College," says the memorial, "and the already accomplished transfer of the Guzerat College to Private agencies are among the acts of the Government of this presidency which are understood to be dictated by this supposed need for retrenchment in educational expenditure. These acts have inspired the people with alarm and anxiety about the future of higher education, and your memorialists have reason to believe that somewhat similar alarm and anxiety have been felt with regard to the future of secondary education also." The memorialists understand that the proposed reduction of expenditure is to be effected in two ways, *viz.*—(1) by the transfer of existing educational establishments to private agencies; and (2) by the curtailment of the grants given by the State in aid of private institutions. They appear to apprehend that orders have been given for the reduction of the number of Government high schools and of the pay of the head-masters, and that the grants to Municipal and Local boards for the maintenance of primary schools have been retrenched. They pray that the Governor-General in Council will order that the grant to education in the Bombay Presidency and throughout the country generally should not be curtailed, and that the policy as regards transfer of Government institutions to private bodies, and as regards liberal grants-in-aid to such bodies, should be maintained on the lines laid down by the Education Commission.

Finally, the memorialists express the opinion that a change in the policy of Government is indicated by the measures which they understand to have been taken by order of the Governor-General in Council.

2. As the opinion of the memorialists is based on the specific measures which are described in the preceding paragraph, and as they appear to be labouring under a complete misunderstanding as to the connection of Town and Island of Bombay was constituted by the Government of India with such measures, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires me, instead of repeating a declaration of the educational policy of the Government of India, which would be superfluous, to communicate to the memorialists the following facts as to the Educational grant to the Bombay Presidency under the past and new Provincial contracts.

3. The Educational grant to the Bombay Presidency in the Provincial contract which commenced to run in 1882-83 was Rs. 10,55,000, besides Rs. 2,20,000 grant-in-aid of Local Funds—total Rs. 12,75,000; the grant in the new Provincial contract, of which 1887-88 is the first year, is Rs. 15,22,000, besides Rs. 3,07,000 grant-in-aid of Local Funds—total Rs. 18,29,000. The estimate of the Bombay Government for 1886-87, the last year of the old contract, contemplated an expenditure under the above heads of Rs. 19,81,000. This estimated expenditure exceeded the actual expenditure of 1885-86 by Rs. 4,06,000. An abnormal increase of expenditure was therefore proposed in 1886-87. Of this increase, Rs. 2,54,000 were confirmed in the new contract and Rs. 1,52,000 reduced, making the new grant, as above stated, Rs. 18,29,000, or 43 per cent. higher than that of the contract of 1882-83, which has now expired.

It is important to observe that this retrenchment was not made in colleges, schools, or salaries of any kind, but almost entirely in the grant-in-aid of school buildings. If it be allowed that the withdrawal of support from schools and colleges may be condemned as politically inexpedient, it must still be admitted that expenditure on the improvement of school buildings may reasonably be postponed when a reduction of the public expenditure is imperative, and that such postponement may be effected without discouragement to educational progress or a deviation from educational policy.

4. The educational grants under Direction, Inspection, Government Colleges, and Government Schools were reproduced in the new Provincial contract at the exact sums which the Government of Bombay had entered under these heads in their estimates of 1886-87. No suggestion was made by the Government of India that the Deccan College should be transferred to a private agency, nor was the allotment to that College reduced. The full sum provided by the Bombay Government for the Guzerat and Sind Colleges in the estimates of 1886-87 was provided also in the new contract grant. The enhanced provision for grants-in-aid to three aided Colleges included in the Bombay estimates of 1886-87 and the sums provided in those estimates for increased grants towards the salaries of primary schools under Municipal and Local boards, were also admitted into the new contract grant.

5. It will thus be apparent to the memorialists that no transfers of Government Colleges or Schools to private agencies have been enforced by the withdrawal of any Imperial grants which have hitherto been assigned to their maintenance by the Government of India. On the contrary, the fact is that previous assignments of such grants have been substantially increased under the contract now concluded with the Government of Bombay. The policy of the transfers to Local Agencies of Educational Institutions in the Bombay Presidency should, therefore, be discussed, if it be thought proper to do so, on independent grounds, and in the first instance in communication with the Local Government, from which accurate information as to facts and figures can doubtless on application be procured. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servent,

A. P. MacDonnell,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The bad weather reported by telegraph from Rangoon on the 17th instant, extended along the whole of the Arrakan Coast and head of the Bay of Bengal. The British India Company's last mail steamers from Rangoon and the Arrakan Coast to Calcutta both experienced exceptionally heavy weather, while the sea running last week at the Sandheads made the transfer of pilots to and from the pilot brigs there, a most difficult and dangerous operation. The ship Riversdale put back to the Sandheads on Monday, after loosing sundry spars and sails in the recent stormy weather, and was towed back to Calcutta from Saugor that day, by the tug Electric, for repairs. This ship is a composite vessel, and has had a most unfortunate career, having been dismasted at sea twice and ashore on the Coromandel Coast once during the last two years. She was only recently overhauled in Calcutta.

Some of the cavalry regiments in Burma are having a bad time of it with their horses. The 7th B. C., for instance, who managed to keep clear of "kumri" all the hot whether, are now losing horses daily from "surrah," a fever which is quite beyond the skill of the veterinary surgeons to cure. Every horse acquiring it is doomed. Even if no fresh cases occur, the regiment expect to loss 60 or 70 more horses before the end of the rains. This is especially hard in a regiment that has always taken a justifiable pride in its mounts. By the end of next cold weather, when the regiment expects to return to Allahabad, there will seemingly be few enough horses left.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

The match on Saturday last was between the Gymkhana and the Hindoo Cricket Club. Play commenced soon after eleven. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to go in. Messrs. Wyer and Wilkins went to the wickets, and with the third ball of the second over, the former was clean bowled by Mehta. This was a bad beginning, but as Mr. Wyer was not in his old form, the policy of putting him in first was questionable. Holland took the vacant wicket and with Wilkins, raised the score to 57 before a separation was made. The play of both was excellent and a marked contrast to the rest of the team, who were all disposed of for 24 runs, Blackwell carrying out his bat for 8. The Gymkhan total was 82.

After tiffin, the Hindoos went in; they also began very badly, losing two wickets for one run. A very smart catch by Blackwell off Holland settled Dalal, and the next ball took Vijayaker's middle stump. Merchant played a really good defensive innings, and Rao's twenty-four runs were made by good free hitting. The whole side were out for 48.

The Gymkhana began their second innings at 4 o'clock, Blackwell and Wyer were both caught without scoring, Holland and Wilkins put in 35, when Mehta bowled the former, after making 24 runs, and soon after Wilkins returned one very hard to the bowler, who stuck to it well. Macbeth was enticed out of his ground for a slog, missed it, and was clean bowled. Yateley, who up till now had had very bad luck, showed what he could do, and quickly ran up 28 runs. The bowling was now a bit loose, and Bell, Kreyer and Pogson did pretty much as they liked with it. Pogson was not out 17 when time was called, with a total of 130 for eight wickets. The Gymkhana therefore won the match by 34 runs on the first innings.

The Hindoos have certainly improved in their play; their bowling and fielding are excellent and their defence strong. What they lack is hitting power, and this will no doubt come with practise. They would probably hold their own with any of the other local clubs. Below is the full score:—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Wyer, b Mehta	0	c Dalal, b Chowker	0
Wilkins, b Mehta	21	c and b Mehta	10
Holland, c Chowker, b Mehta	24	b Mehta	24
Macbeth, c Rao, b Chowker	2	b Chowker	2
Yateley, b Chowker	0	b Mehta	28
Blackwell, not out	8	c Mehta, b Joshi	0
Bell, c Joshi b Chowker	1	b Pay	17
Kreyer, b Mehta	0	b Mehta	16
Pogson, run out	8	not out	17
Cobbold, c and b Chowker	2	not out	8
Merriman, threw on out	1		
Extras	3	Extras	6
Total	81	Total	130

Bowling Averages.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Joshi	20	12	1	0
Mehta	73	29	3	5
Rao	30	17	...	...
Chowker	75	21	5	4
Merchant	...	...	...	...

2nd Innings.

Joshi	85	31	6	1
Mehta	75	34	4	4
Rao	20	10	1	1
Chowker	70	35	3	2
Merchant	8	10	...	...

HINDOO C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Motiwalla, b Kreyer	1
Dalal, c Blackwell, b Holland	0
Vijayaker, b Holland	0
Merchant, c and b Holland	10
Mehta, c Wilkins, b Holland	0
Rao, b Holland	24
Joshi, b Holland	2
Mantri, b Wilkins	1
Bhandy, b Holland	1
Chowker, c Wilkins, b Holland	0
Nayak, not out	4
Extras	7
Total	48

Bowling Averages.

| | Balls

BANQUET TO PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

On June 29 a large and distinguished company attended a banquet at Willis's rooms, which was held as a formal recognition of the great services rendered to the cause of scientific progress by Professor Tyndall on his retirement from the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. The chair was taken by Professor Stokes, president of the Royal Society, who had acted as chairman of the organizing committee. Professor Tyndall delivered the following address on the occassion:—

It had, of necessity, to be postponed until after I had reached the age of 27 or 28. Notwithstanding this drawback, in learning, teaching, and working in the laboratory I have been permitted to enjoy a spell of 30 years. In 1850, during a flying visit from Germany to England, I stood for the first time in the bright presence of Faraday. In February, 1853, I gave my first Friday evening lecture in the Royal Institution; and three months afterwards, on the motion of Faraday, the old Chair of Natural Philosophy, which had been filled at the beginning of the century by Thomas Young, was restored, and to it I was elected. It causes me genuine pleasure to think that I shall be succeeded in that chair by so true and so eminent a man of science as Lord Rayleigh. (Hear, hear.) It is not my intention to overburden you with egotism to-night; but, casting an earnest glance back upon the past, a few words seem due from me to the memory of one or two of the group of good men, no longer with us, with whom I was so intimately associated. Regarding Faraday, I will confine myself to stating that years have not altered my estimate of the beauty and the nobleness of his character. He was the prince of experimental philosophers; but he was more than this—in every fibre of his mind he was a gentleman. (Hear, hear.) It is, however, of two of our honorary secretaries that I wish now to speak; premising that for the first seven years of my life in the Royal Institution the post of secretary was held by a [cultivated and very worthy gentlemen, the Rev. John Barlow.

From 1860 to 1873—that is, for a stretch of 13 memorable years—I had the happiness of working hand in hand with Dr. Bence Jones. Never in my experience have I met a man more entirely and unselfishly devoted to the furtherance of scientific work. I hardly like to mention the following incident, because it furnishes but a scanty measure of his devotion. On one occasion I was in need of funds to carry out some experiments of a delicate and costly character. Bence Jones came to me, and, after some hesitation—for he knew that money was likely to raise a difficulty between us—he said with earnestness: —"Dear Tyndall, behave as my friend; do me the favour and the honour of devoting this to your investigation. There is more, if you need it, where that came from." He handed me a cheque for £100 Had I asked him for £1,000 he would have given it to me; and the world, as far as he was concerned would have been none the wiser. Bence Jones was a strong man, and liked to have his own way. At first, as was natural, we sometimes surged against each other. But these little oppositions were rapidly adjusted, and for many years before his death the tie of brother to brother was not truer or tenderer than that which united myself and Bence Jones. On my return from the United States I found him dying. In fact, the knowledge of his condition caused me to take leave earlier than I otherwise should have done of a people that I had learnt to trust and love. Soon after my return I saw him lowered into the grave. The death of Bence Jones, whose steadfast loyalty to the Institution he loved so well showed itself to the last, was a sore calamity to be met.

At that time one man only seemed fitted to supply his place. That man was the beloved and lamented William Spottiswoode. (Hear, hear.) To him I appealed to stand by the Institution at a critical hour of its fortunes. He had his own mathematical work on hand, and he was too well acquainted with the duties of our honorary secretaryship to accept them lightly. After much reflection, he wrote a letter to me regretfully but distinctly declining the office. But he reflected a second time. He knew that his refusal would cause me pain, and his affection for me prevailed. When, therefore, the letter of refusal —for he sent it to me—came it was accompanied by a second letter cancelling the refusal and accepting the post. With William Spottiswoode I had the happiness of working in close companionship for six years. The diligence, wisdom, and success with which he discharged his onerous duties, the princely hospitality which shed a glow upon the office while he held it, are well remembered. Of the dignity with which he afterwards filled the high position now occupied by the illustrious man who presides here this evening it is needless to speak. Him also we have seen lowered to his rest amid the grief of friends assembled to do honour to his memory. Such were the men, who served the Royal Institution in the past, and their example has been worthily followed by other men of eminence still happily among us. Never was an institution better served than the Royal Institution; and not by its honorary secretaries alone. With singleness of purpose and purity of aim its successive presidents, boards of managers, and honorary treasurers have unswervingly promoted the noble work of investigation and discovery. May they never lower the flag which for well nigh a century they have kept victoriously unfurled.

The year after my appointment I was called upon to deliver, in conjunction with Dr. Whewell, Faraday, Sir James Paget, and some other eminent men, one of a series of lectures on scientific education. I then referred with serious emphasis to the workers in our coal mines and to the terrible perils of their occupation. I pointed to the intellectual Samsons toiling with closed eyes in the mills and forges of Manchester and Birmingham, and I said—"Give these toilers sight by the teachings of science, and you diminish the causes of calamity, multiply the chances of discovery, and widen the prospect of national advancement." (Hear, hear.) Thus early, you will see, I was alive to the importance of technical education, and I am no less alive to it now. You will not, therefore, misunderstand me when I say that to keep technical education from withering, and to preserve the applications of science from decay, the roots of both of them must be well embedded in the soil of original investigation. And here let it be emphatically added that in such investigation practical results may enter as incidents, but must never usurp the place of aims. The true son of science will pursue his inquiries irrespective of practical considerations. He will ever regard the acquisition and expansion of natural knowledge—the unravelling of the complex web of nature by the disciplined intellect of man—as his noblest end, and not as a means to any other end. And what has been the upshot of science thus pursued? Why, that the investigator has over and over again tapped springs of practical power which otherwise he would have never reached. Illustrations are here manifold. I might point to the industries which affiliate themselves with Faraday's discovery of bensol and with his discovery of the laws of electrolysis. But I need not go further than the fact that in this our day a noble and powerful profession has been called into existence by his discovery of magneto-electricity. The electric lamps which mildly illuminate our rooms, the foci which flood with light of solar brilliancy our railway stations and public halls, can all be traced back to an ancestral spark so small as to be barely visible. With impatient ardour Faraday refused to pause in his pursuit of principles to intensify his spark. That work he deliberately left to others, confidently predicting that it would be accomplished. And prompted by motives both natural and laudable, but which had never the slightest influence on Faraday, others have developed his spark into the splendours which now shine in our midst. It would be a handsome jubilee present, if it were a possible one, to roll up the career of Faraday into portable form, and to offer it to the Queen as the achievement of one of her Majesty's most devoted subjects during her own reign. Faraday's series of great discoveries, however, began in 1831, which throws his work five or six years too far back. During the rest of his fruitful life he was a loyal son of the Victorian epoch.

But, passing beyond the limitations of the individual what is science as a whole able to offer on the golden wedding of the Queen with her people? A present of the principal of gravitation—a handing over to her Majesty of the bit and bridal whereby the compelling intellect of Newton brought the solar system under the yoke of physical laws—would surely be a handsome offering. I mention this case of known and conspicuous grandeur in order to fix the value of another generalization which the science of her reign can proudly offer to the Queen. Quite fit to take rank with the principle of gravitation—more momentous if that be possible—is that law of conservation which combines the energies of the material universe into an organic whole, that law which enables the eye of science to follow the flying shuttles of the universal power, as it weaves what the Earth Spirit in *Faust* calls "the living garment of God." This then, is the largest flower of the garland which the science of the last 50 years is able to offer to the Queen. The second generalization is like unto the first in the point of importance, though very unlike as regards its reception by the world. For, whereas the principle of conservation, with all its far-reaching and, from some points of views, tremendous implications, slid quietly into acceptance, its successor evoked the thunder peals which it is said always accompany the marriage of thought and fact. For a long time the scent of danger was in the air. But the evil odour has passed away; the air is fresher than before; it fills our lungs and purifies our blood; and science, in its jubilee offering to the Queen is able to add to the law of conservation the principle of evolution. In connexion with these victories of the scientific intellect, I have mentioned neither persons nor nationalities, holding, as Davy expressed it when Copley Medal was awarded to Arago, that "science like that nature to which it belongs, is neither limited by time nor space. It belongs to the world, and is of country and no age Still it will not be counted Chauvinism if I say that the establishment of these two great generalizatioin her Majesty's subjects have quited themselves like men. With regard to a third generalization neither England nor Germany has been idle. Omitting the name of many a noble worker in both countries the antiseptic system of surgery assuredly counts for something in the civilized world. And yet it is but a branch of a larger generalization, of momentous import, which, in our day, has been extended and consolidated to an amazing extent by a Gallic investigator. To some however, any flower culled in this garden will be without colour. Let me, therefore, add a sweet-scented violet, under the name of spectrum analysis, which, besides revealing new elements in matter, enables the human worker to stretch forth his hand to sun and stars, to bring samples of them, as it were, into his laboratory and to tell us with certainty whereof they are composed. Surley all these and other discoveries of high importance taken and bound together, form an intellectual wreath not unworthy of her Majesty's acceptance in her jubilee year. A short time ago an illustrious party leader summed up the political progress of the Queen's reign. What I have said will, I trust, show that the intellectual world is not entirely compounded of party politics, that there is a band of workers scattered over the earth whose arena is the study rather than the platform, and who noiselessly produce results as likely to endure and as likely to influence for good the future of humanity as the more clamorous performances of the politician. One word more. On the Continent of Europe Kings had been the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of science, while Republican Governments were not a whit behind in the liberality of their subventions to scientific education. In England we had nothing of this kind, and to establish an equivalent state of things we had to appeal, not to the Government, but to the people. They have been roused by making the most recondite discoveries of science the property of the community at large. And as a result of this stirring of the national pulse—this development of self-reliance—science schools, colleges, and universities now rising in our midst, which promise by and by to rival those of Germany in number and importance. (Cheers.) It is time that I should cease. But before doing so I would ask, as they do in the House of Commons, permission to say a word in personal explanation. I have climbed some difficult mountains in my time, and after strenuous efforts for a dozen hours or more upon ice, rock, and snow I have not unfrequently reached the top. I question whether there is a joy on earth more exhilarating than that of the mountaineer who, having achieved his object, is able to afford himself upon the summit a foaming bumper of champagne. But, my lords and gentlemen, the hardest climb by far that I have ever accomplished was that from the banks of the Barrow to the banks of the Thames—from the modest Irish roof under which I was born to Willis's rooms. Here I have reached my mountain top, and you, God bless you! have given me a bumper which o scientific climber ever enjoyed before. (Loud h eers.)

THE CREMATION OF A PRINCE.

An eye-witness contributes the following account of the cremation of a Siamese Prince to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

On the afternoon of the 27th of April last we anchored off the mouth of the magnificent river Menam, and in the evening weighed anchor, crossed the bar, and proceeded up river. We anchored again about 11 p.m., close to the left bank, beyond the town of Paknam, in an atmosphere fragrant with the odour of orange blossoms from a grove close by, and were lulled to our slumbers by the chirping of the ground crickets and the pleasant and incessant small, bell-peal-like croakings of the tree frogs. Early next morning we proceeded on our journey to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, passing on our way large tracts of mangrove swamps and paddy fields, plantations of oranges, sugar canes, cocoanut palms and tall, slim betel or areca nut palms, Budhist temples, or wats, floating houses, and arrived at our destination by noon. On our arrival we were informed that we had come in time to attend a Royal cremation that evening, but that we had missed the mortuary rites, which had been going on for six days previously. So to pass the time until evening we determined to visit the temples and sacred white elephants. The temples in Bangkok are much the same as other Budhist temples throughout the East. As for the elephants they are frauds—poor, measly brutes, suffering from parasitic skin affections. Though the pachyderms are sacred, ennobled, and titled, they do not seem to have a happy time. Their confreres in the London Zoo have princely times in comparison. They are poorly fed and poorly housed, and very badly groomed. Are there albino elephants? I do not know; but I do know that the King of Siam does not possess one. Some years ago a French circus man bleached the skin of an ordinary elephant with clorine water and sold him to the confiding Siamese Government, and then cleared out of Siam. Presently the animal began to look dirty, and the keepers were flogged and changed for not keeping the brute clean. The new keepers failed to clean him, of course, and the fraud was discovered. The strange part of the story is that there is an old Siamese tradition to the effect that whoever plays any pranks or deceit on or about white elephants shall assuredly die within a year of doing so. The circus men actually did die within a year of his sale in Hong-Kong.

Four-thirty p.m., found us under the fostering wings of some of the occupants of the British Legation, viewing the preparations for the coming crematory performance. It seems that the King of Siam, Somdetch P'ra Paramindr Mahah Chulalonkorn, recently lost his favourite uncle, his Royal Highness Somdetch Chowfa Mahamala, Somdetch Krom Phra Bamrap Parapaka, whose remains were to be cremated on this evening. Such names! They make one wonder whether the Siamese are an Asiatic branch of the Welsh people. Outside the Palace gate, on the parade ground, a square space was maintained by native soldiers and sailors, and within it was the temporary building, the phramane, which covered the urn containing the corpse. Besides the phramane there were a number of pavilions and show booths within the square, in which native artists acted, and discoursed music not at all displeasing to European ears. The phramane was a big, gaudy, tawdry tinsellated superstructure, which sent a golden spire heavenward. Its entrance was guarded by two immense bespangled sitting figures of Buddha. Within was a high enclosed dais, and around this were a number of grotesquely coloured wooden figures representing rampant lions' bodies surmounted by ferocious-looking men's heads. Squatting on the floor were a number of yellow-clad, shaven-headed Buddhist priests with tomtoms and candles, who kept up a perpetual but varying drumming, and who occasionally broke forth into a monotonous chant or refrain.

The King entered the phramane about five o'clock, amid much trumpeting, and surrounded by a big retinue. He bowed to the dais and prayed, then ascended the steps and entered the enclosure, and amid the loud chanting and tomtoming of the kowtowing priests he fired the pile beneath the urn, and again prayed. He descended and departed. Then the Princes enter the enclosure and performed their obsequies, and then followed the native nobles, among whom we found ourselves. On the dais around the urn was a kind of shelf, on which were piled innumerable tapers made of sandalwood, frankincense, and wax. Each person, on entering, lit a number of these and shoved them under the urn, which, by the same token, was not much bigger than a decent-sized pot. How they managed to stow the remains in it I do not know. The abominable smell of frizzling human flesh that spluttered and spat in the pot, which the aromatic fumes of the sandal and frankincense failed to disguise permeated the building, and drove us forth.

When the King had performed his obsequies he adjourned to a pavilion, where he held an audience. He seated himself on a kind of balcony, and several of his little children were brought to him. On another balcony on his right the numerous Princes of Royal Blood seated themselves. The body of the pavilion was set apart for the nobles, Ministers, and "distinguished foreigners," some of whom were ladies. When his Majesty had sat for a time in silence, he suddenly produced a large bag, full of green limes, each of which contained a small silver coin in its core. These he threw among the Princes, nobles, and people to be scrambled for, but presented some by hand to the foreigners, especially to the foreign ladies. When he had exhausted the contents of this bag he produced another containing nuts, which he treated similarly. Each nut contained a numbered ticket, with the name of the prize as a kernel. The prizes were the personal effects of the deceased, and were distributed in this way to be mementoes of him. Some of them were not bad, but many were naturally distributed ludicrously. One of my friends, a non-smoker, received an old and much abused meerschaum pipe; another, an old cigar-holder and a very common Chinese wood axe. A French lady of title received a man's shirt front—a thing commonly called "a dickey;" also on odd patr of the dead man's long stockings and an old white waistcoat, all much the worse for wear. I myself received a pretty little satinwood cabinet, and was much pleased. I heard that some of the prizes were costly articles of jewellery, but did not see any such.

While the nut lottery was going on the sky suddenly clouded, and we were started by a very vivid flash of lightning, immediately followed by a fearfully loud thunder clap, whereupon the King wisely took his departure. It lightened and thundered for the rest of the evening and at times the rain came down as it did at the Deluge. It permeated the pavilion's roof, and drenched us to the skin. About nine o'clock there was a display of fireworks, but it appeared a poor show contrasted with nature's previous pyrotechnic display. Next morning I believe the urn of ashes was taken by the priests with much pomp to its final resting-place in a wat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... 620 000

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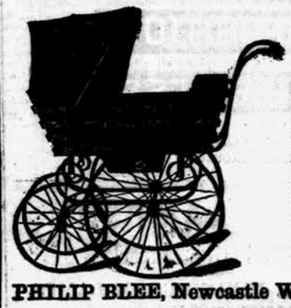

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